Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLTICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865. Vol 38: No. 27

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ

On JULIANA ST., opposite the Mengal House,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD CO., PA.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.25 if not paid within three months, $2.50 if not paid within the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square, one insertion			$1.00
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

Administrators' and Executors' notices, $3.00. Auditors' notices, if under 10 lines, $2.00; if over 10 lines, $2.50. Sheriffs's sales, $1.75 per tract. Table work, double the above rates; figure work 25 per cent. additional. Estrays, Cautions and Notices to Trespassers, $2.00 for three insertions, if not above ten lines. Marriage notices, 50 cts. each, payable in advance. Obituaries over five lines in length, and Resolutions of Beneficial Associations, at half advertising rates, payable in advance. Announcements of deaths, gratis. Notices in editorial column, 15 cents per line. ☞ No deduction to advertisers of Patent Medecines, or Advertising Agents.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN PALMER,
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pa.,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna st., nearly opposite the Mengel House.) june23, '65.1y

J. B. CESSNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on Pitt st., opposite the Bedford Hotel. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the Government. Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King.
april:'65-81y.

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DENTISTS.

C. N. HICKOK.....J. G. MINNICH, JR.
DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
jun6:65.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—tf.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....G. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 186—tf.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

O! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming;
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming,
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say, does the Star-spangled Banner still wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mist of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam—
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream:
'Tis the Star-spangled Banner. O! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is the band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country would leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave:
And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd homes and the foe's desolation:
Bless'd with victory and peace, may our Heaven-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquor we must, for our cause it is just—
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

Oh, Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free;
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view;
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white and blue.

CHORUS:

When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threatened our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the memory of Washington ne'er wither,
Nor the star of his glory grow dim.
May the service united ne'er sever,
And each to our colors prove true;
The army and navy for ever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers, &c.

AMERICA.

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my father died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side,
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,
Land of the noble, free—
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills,
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees,
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe partake,
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.

Our father's God, to thee,
Author of liberty,
To thee I sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God our King.

A LADY was followed by a beggar, who very importunately asked her for alms. She refused him, when he quitted her, saying with a profound sigh: "Yet the alms I asked you for would have prevented me executing my present resolution!" The lady was alarmed lest he should commit some rash attempt on his own life. She called him back, and give him a shilling, and asked him the meaning of what he had said. "Madam," said the fellow, laying hold of the money, "I have been begging all day in vain, and but for this shilling I should have been obliged to work!"

LEGHORN HATS.—The hats and bonnets of *paille d'Italie*, which enjoy such favor in the French fashionable world, are all manufactured in Tuscany, and, according to official returns, their annual value is about eleven millions of francs. The straw is the product of a particular kind of wheat, the stems of which never exceed fifteen or sixteen inches in height, and bear very small ears, containing but just enough seed for re-sowing. All the women of the district are straw-plaiters, and the finest specimens of the plait are frequently seen in the hats worn by the peasant women, who have made them for their own use, and refuse to sell them at any price. At Florence, the number of these hats made yearly is about five hundred and thirty thousand.

MORALITY.—Most men are not so dead to moral principles but what they feel a spontaneous glow of admiration for the man who does right because it is right, no matter if he does make less money by it. Some few men say he was a fool or a lunatic not to make the most of his advantage, right or wrong; but the heart of many is loyal to rectitude. We look and admire and praise. We cannot help it. He who in a selfish, covetous age, when all men are fighting and scrambling for money, stands up strong in his integrity, and modestly does the thing—not that is legal, not that is expected, not that is customary, not that is as others do, or as many preach—but does the thing which is right—such a man is worthy of all imitation. If the heavenly minded are few in the world, are not the righteous few likewise? A moral character that is genuine is seen as Diogenes, man, when hunted for with a lantern at noonday.

Miscellaneous.

From the New York Observer.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE AND THE ROMISH CHURCH.

Two great subjects present themselves before this country and demand its thought and action. They are Romanism and the Negro Race. Although they may seem to have no connection, it is possible that the destiny of the first will depend on the history of the last, the future of Romanism in the United States may be wrapped up in the status of the negro race.

The attitude of the Papacy to the Rebellion has been full of interest. In common with the whole North, Roman Catholics rose in the common uprising. The sudden and unpremeditated impulse of priests, prelates, and people, was that of honest and sincere detestation of secession. The whole church stood with their fellow citizens on the side of the Government and with no sympathy with rebellion. So much was this the case, that Archbishop Hughes, of New York, it is well understood, was sent to Europe by the Government of the United States to exert his influence in its favor at Rome, and where the Papal power extended. Before his return, however; to this country, it was noticed with astonishment and chagrin, that his utterances if not emphatically in favor with rebellion, did not have that clear-toned sympathy with the Union which had been expected. When once more in his place at home, he clearly was no longer to be relied upon as a true friend of the Government.

Very soon the whole Romish Church began to assume an attitude more or less antagonistic to the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. The history of the Review of Dr. Brownson was an emphatic epitome and announcement of its feeling. That strong-willed and patriotic man was heart and soul for the country and as heart and soul against slavery. He made his review a reflection of his convictions. But these were so clearly the opposite of the convictions and purposes of the Romish Church, that he quickly brought upon himself the displeasure of his superiors, showing itself first in emphatic denunciations, and in the end by a pressure which crushed the life out of his review, and put it out of existence. The whole Roman Catholic press, as far as this writer is aware, became consentaneous and exerted its combined influence, not openly, indeed, in behalf of the rebellion—that would not have been permitted by the authorities—but clearly and fully as was possible in sympathy with treason and against the Government in its efforts to destroy it. It was soon apparent that the whole influence of the Romanish Church, through its various processes, was in more or less sympathy with secession.

The explanation of this change is simple. The first movement was that of individual and spontaneous impulse as citizens of the country, it swept even Archbishop Hughes with the current. Time had not been yet given to mark the bearings of the struggle as they affected the Romish Church. As soon as that could be done—as soon as those far-seeing, astute minds which direct the hierarchy could look over the whole field, the way to church. Individual impulse gave it, and all was continued in a new direction.

When we ask why there should have occurred this withdrawal of sympathy with the Government in its time of peril, it is found in the issue which this struggle involves in regard to the negro race. It very early became apparent that the overthrow of the rebellion would terminate the existence of slavery, and the rush of events made it as clear that a new and elevated position for the negro was inevitable. The musket was put in his hand and the whole power of the Government was pledged to maintain his position as a soldier of the Union and as a citizen of the United States. It was not difficult for a thoughtful man to see what consequences must flow from this. It was opening a door, which no man would be able to shut, to the endowment finally of the colored race with all the rights and immunities of citizenship. The musket is the precursor of the ballot, and the dusky hand that poised and pushed the bayonet, must, by a law like that of gravitation, by and by drop softly a vote; and as it has decided battles, will decide elections.

The men who sit in the Vatican are thoughtful men; they are accustomed to look far in advance. Time is little to Rome, and she is accustomed to make large and wide generalizations. She saw all this when the mass of men in this land did not dream of what would necessarily come.

But why should Rome have any especial interest in this matter? Simply because a suppressed rebellion and slavery destroyed, would in the end—and it would come soon—give more than half a million of votes, the whole of which would be Protestant votes. Here would be a sudden and mighty re-inforcement to Protestantism, which would make it forever impossible for Rome to hold the balance of power in this country.

I will not stop to point out the fact that the Papal Church has been persistently aiming at political power. The man that does not see and know it is blind. The man that does not recognize the danger with which it menaces our institutions, is either ignorant or indifferent. Nor will I take space to show that the *imported* Romish vote is the element which gives it power. Romanism is kept strong by immigration. This immigration promises to be larger in the future than even in the past. Already in our great cities it holds the balance of power; it may, whenever there comes a nearly equal division of great parties, hold it over all the country. No observant man can be in doubt of all this when he studies the attitude of the Papacy in this land or listens to its occasional demands, or notices its claims and expectations as they find utterance at times on the other side of the ocean.

I have just asserted that the negro vote, when it shall become a vote, will be Protestant. The religious history of the negro race has a deep meaning. Romanism has never been able to do anything with the negro race. The efforts of Rome to establish itself in Africa, stand out as perhaps the most glaring and disastrous failure, and that under the very best circumstances for success that the history of religious missions presents. God has so ordered it that a like total failure should characterize her efforts in this country. If she has made none, it was because there has been no room for even the attempt. With some inconsiderable exceptions in Maryland and Louisiana, so small in number that we need not take them into the account, the whole negro population is Protestant, fixed and unalterably Protestant.

With these facts clearly seen, with these results flowing from the triumph of the Union, is it at all wonderful that the Romish priesthood, taking their instructions from Rome, should see that their whole influence and the influence of their Church should be exerted to prevent the extirpation of slavery or the elevation of the negro race? It was the dictate of a very evident policy.

What Rome has seen has been hidden from the eyes of a majority of religious people. The children of darkness have been wiser than the children of the light. But events, in their unparalleled march, are pushing us toward the place where we must act. God gives us an opportunity, the question is whether we will be wise enough to avail ourselves of the power which God puts in our hand to use for our country and for the Church.

I do not now write of justice or right in the matter: but from the stand pont of the merest prudence and policy. The question whether the colored population of this country shall be permitted to vote, lie close by the side of the question of life an power of the Church. If by an act of justice and righteousness we elevate the race we at the same time take to ourselves the power to overcome all that a dangerous foreign and Romish element may threaten us with. We need not fear it; we will be strong enough to absorb it all.

My faith is strong in that Divine Providence which has wrought so strangely and wonderfully, will make this people see and do the right. We shall not be given over to the debasement of Romanism, and it will be, not because Rome will not make huge efforts after power, but because as result among many amazing results, though a freed and elevated race, an element of strength which shall by its initial force, and propagated and increasing power, forever offset and overcome it.

A.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Matthew Stevenson, of Tennesse, wrote, in 1834, in an address to the people of his State, exposing the wrongs and evil of slavery: "We hold it wise policy in evry government to make it the interest o all its subjects to support, defend and pepetuate its civil institutions." No one will doubt the justice of this sentence; and as, in this country, the people are the government, it it must be held to the people's interests that all should have equal rights before he law.

The question whether negroes shall vote is getting very general discussion at this time. Southern Union men, are, without exception, so far as we know, in favor of giving to the black man precisely the rights possessed by any other man. We have spoken with a number of persons born and bred in the South, and have found them all of one opinion on this question. So far asanything has been lately published by Southern Union men on the subject, we remember nothing of a contrary tenor. A letter of General Gantt of Arkansas, dated the 5th instant, is the latest and perhaps the clearest definition of Southern loyal opinion on this question.—General Gantt says:

"That the negro is needed at the South, that he is capable of culture and improvement, is certain; and that self-protection will compel the South to protect and improve him, is reasonable to suppose. That all loyal men should accord to him the principle of suffrage and equality before the law, is becoming a wide-spread conviction, and will gain strength the more narrowly it is scrutinized. . . . . As to suffrage for the colored free man, *he once had it in the South.* It was taken from him, not because he was unworthy of it, but because his exercise of it, and endangered the slave's discontenfuture influence. But now that slavery is destroyed, need men be afraid of the freedmen? What do the people want? The perpetuation of liberty by wholesome laws.—What more jealous and watchful sentinels could it have than those who themselves had come up from bondage, or learned of its horrors, with perhaps many exaggerations, from the traditions of their fathers?

"What is the the duty of the nation; what the interest of the Southern white man in this connection? The elevation of the black. What stronger inentive could you give him for commendable effort than the protection of equal laws, aid the right to suffrage when he prepared himself to exercise it?"

General Gantt says truly that the negro once enjoyed suffrage at the South. In every Southern State except tory and ecession South Carolina, the right of suffrage was originally held and exercised by "ll freemen." The Declaration of Rights prefixed to the Constitution of Delaware, ad part of that document, declared:

"Every freeman having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest, with an attachment to the community, hath a right of suffrage."

The Constitution of Maryland provided:

"All freemen above twenty-one years of age, having a freehold of fifty acrs of land in the county in which they offer to vote, and residing therein, and all freemen having property in this State above the value of thirty pounds current money, ad having resided in the county in which the offer to vote one whole year next preceding the election, shall have a right of suffige in the election of delegates for such couty."

The Virginia Declaration of Rhts provided:

"All men having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest, with an attachment to the community, have th right of suffrage."

The Constitution of North Cablina contained this provision:

"All freemen of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one county within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of an election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which they reside."

The Constitution of Georgia delared that "The electors of the member of both branches of the General Assembl shall be citizens and inhabitants of this State, and shall have paid tax for the year preceding the election, and shall have resided six months within the county."

So far not a word about distiuctions on account of color. "All freemen" "every free man,"—that is the phrase. But now we come to South Carolina—a Sate which never had a republican or democatic form of government—whose people never voted for President; where only a few wealthy citizens were held capable of holding office. The Constitution of this aristocratic tory State provided that

"The qualifications of an elector shall be every free *white* man, and *no other person*," &c.

Colored people voted in Pennsylvania till 1838; in Connecticut they voted till 1817. In New York, originally, white and black stood upon the same ground, the right to vote in both being dependent upon a property qualification. About the year 1826, an amendment of the Constitution abolished this property test as regards the white man, but left it unrepealed as regards the blacks. That is to say, it was a half reform.

Within the memory of men now living, negroes voted regularly in North Carolina and in Tennessee. In the former State, it is related that a wealthy slave-owner secured his election to Congress by setting free a considerable number of his slaves, who went to the polls and voted for him in a body. In Tennessee, a person well known in his day, was first elected to Congress by negro votes. John Pettit, of Indiana, said in his place, in the Senate, in 1854:

"Many of the States have conferred this right (of suffrage) upon Indians; and many, both North and South, have conferred it upon free negroes without property. Old Cave Johnson, of Tennessee, an honored and respectable gentleman, formerly Post-master-General, and for a long time a member of the other House told me with his own lips that the first time he was elected to Congress from Tennessee (in 1829), it was by the votes of three negroes; and he told me how. Free negroes in Tennessee were then allowed by the Constitution of the State to vote; and he was an iron manufacturer, and had a large number of free negroes as well as slaves in his employ. I well recollect the number he stated. One hundred and forty-four free negroes in his employ went to the ballot-box and elected him to Congress the first time he was elected."

In Maryland, colored men voted until 1833. In North Carolina, as we have said, they originally voted. Judge Gaston in a legal opinion, in 1838, said:

"The very Congress which framed our Constitution (the State Constitution of 1776) was chosen by freeholders. That Constitution extended the elective franchise to every freeman who had arrived at the age of twenty-one, and paid a public tax; and it is a matter of universal notoriety that under it free persons, without regard to color, claimed and exercised the franchise until it was taken from free men of color, a few years since, by our amended Constitution."

The Union men of the South show themselves true conservatives, when they declare in favor of universal suffrage, and refuse to make distinction on account of color merely. They have the matter in their own hands; for the States declare who are to exercise this right in each. If they want peace and prosperity, they must look to it that all men shall have equal rights.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE POSITION OF DESERTERS AND NON REPORTING CONSCRIPTS.

By the terms of an act of Congress approved the 2d day of March, 1865, deserters from the army and conscripts who have failed to report to the proper officers, are placed in a woful plight. If we read the terms of Congress aright, all those referred to therein, have forfeited their citizenship, and are to all intents and purposes, in the position of aliens debarred from the exercise of all political rights and the holding of all offices of trust and profit under the Government. The act of Congress distinctly declares, that

"All persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to the said service or report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who being enrolled, shall depart, is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with the intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments or companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, unless they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment."

On the 10th of March, 1865, the President of the United States issued his proclamation as directed by the law quoted above. There is no mistaking the law. Its terms and its penalties are plainly explicit; and it becomes the duty of every citizen to see that this law is rigidly enforced. Deserters from the draft—men who absented themselves from localities after being enrolled and the self-respect of our people admiration sixty days prescribed, will now find that they have forfeited their rights of citizenship. The law fixes this penalty; and the people who have stood by the Government in all its trouble, must see that the law is properly enforced.—*Exchange.*

NO RELIGIOUS WAR PROPOSED.

One of the secular newspapers expresses great apprehensions lest a religious war will be inaugurated by the opposition to Roman Catholic influence in the politics of the country. And it is very unjustly charged that there is a disposition on the part of some Protestant journals to exclude Roman Catholics from office and the right of voting.

So far as we know the sentiments of the most intensely Protestant people, and so far as we have seen expressions of sentiment in the journals, the desire does not prevail in any quarter to interfere in the slightest degree with the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholics. No proposal of the kind has met our eye, nor any action tending in that direction. It is an accepted fact that universal suffrage is the fundamental idea in our democratic institutions. Next above it lies the principle, that no distinction is to be recognized by the Government in the religion which a man professes, Jew or Christian, Romanist or Protestant, all are alike before the law. We have had a Roman Catholic Chief Justice of the United States. We may have a Roman Catholic President. No one, that we know of, meditates the disfranchisement of any man on account of his religious opinions.

But—and here comes in the apprehension now taking shape and strength, spreading rapidly over the popular heart, and finding expression in letters that come to us from Tennessee and Missouri as well as from States near our own,—*but* when the fact stares us in the face that the votes of a religious body are controlled by its priests, and these votes are so used as to give to that religious body a preponderating influence in the political affairs of a city, State or country, then it is the duty of patriotic citizens to be on their guard against such an encroachment. And the more zealously must that body be watched, if its principles and practice are known to be hostile to civil and religious liberty. *Romanism and Freedom are enemies*, always and everywhere, and eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Even Italy is shaking off the domination that is now silently but steadily fastening itself on our backs. It is wise for us to be awake to the danger.—*N. Y. Observer.*

IN the "Life of Wilberforce," is the following entry in his diary: "Went to hear Mr. Foster. Felt much devotion, and wondered at a man who fell asleep during the psalms. During the sermon *went to sleep myself.*"

WHAT'S IN A KISS?—"Mother, mother, kiss!" pleaded a little cherub boy, with blue eyes, anxiously searching his mother's unusually serious face, as she tenderly laid him upon his soft, warm bed, and lovingly folded the snowy drapery around him. "Do kiss me, mother!" And the rosy lips began to tremble, the tear-drops to gather in the upturned eyes, and the little bosom heave with struggling emotions.

"My little son has been naughty to-day," replied the mother sadly; "how can I kiss those lips that have spoken such angry words?"

Too much, too much! Dutiful mother, relent! The little heart is swelling, breaking with grief; tumultuous sobs break from the agitated bosom; the snow-white pillow is drenched with penitent tears, and the little dimpled hand is extended imploringly. Relent!

'Tis enough! Once more the little head is pillowed upon the maternal bosom—once more the little cherub form is pressed to the mother's aching heart and a good-night kiss of love and forgiveness is given two-fold tenderer. A few moments longer and the sobbings cease, the golden head droops, the weary eyelids close, and the little erring one is laid back upon his couch, penitent and humbled by a kiss from mamma.

What's in a kiss—a simple kiss? Much, very much! More potent than the sceptre—nearer to affection than countless wealth. Who has not felt its magic influence? 'Tis the lover's tender pledge of undying constancy; 'tis a bond of friendship and fidelity and not only is it dear to the youthful and ardent, but also to old age, to the withered heart and bloomless cheek.

NEW YORK MILLIONAIRES.—The richest three of the New York millionaires are thus described: William B. Astor, worth about fifty millions, owns about one thousand stores and dwellings, and has the reputatiou of being a good and lenient landlord. He is a well preserved old gentleman, on the cloudy side of sixty, industrious, reticent and punctual. He seldom shows his face at a public gathering, rarely makes himself conspicuous in the newspapers, and seems to be devoted almost entirely to the task of taking care of his immense fortune. He is tall, straight, spare, gray and grave.

A. T. Stewart is reputed to be worth thirty millions. Though an active business man he finds time to look after the interests of the city, and he has made himself prominent in his patriotic endeavors to put down the rebellion. He is a tall, thin man, of nervous sanguine temperament. He is about sixty years of age, quiet and dignified in his deportment, and charitably disposed when appeals reach him. In this city and elsewhere many of the currents of charity are dammed at the desks of private secretaries.

Commodore Vanderbilt is a tall, white haired, red-cheeked, handsome old man of seventy, and fast. He drives a fast horse, sails a fast boat, and sometimes associates with fast men. He is worth at least twenty (some say forty) millions. He is generous to the poor.

EUROPEAN OPINION OF OUR COUNTRYMEN.—The Count de Montalembert, who is one of the leading Catholic writers of Europe, and a gentleman of the highest literary, philosophical as well as literary culture, has just published an article in the *Correspondent*, headed "The Victory of the North in the United States," in which he argues that the military virtues displayed by the Americans during their tremendous struggle of four years, duration, are nothing in comparison to their civil virtues. The citizens of the United States, he says, did not have recourse to suicide to get away from fear and suspense. They were not the people to imitate those despairing sick who prefer immediate death to prolonged suffering. He thinks their conduct in time of trial a grand lesson for those European nations which, though as heroic as need be on the battle-field, are "intimidated and demoralized by every civil danger." The Americans have given to the world the "glorious and consoling example of a people who saves itself without a Caesar." This is intended, no doubt, as a rebuke to the suppressive and despotic policy pursued by Napoleon; but, at the same time, it expresses the real feeling, the sincere and genuine admiration and the self-respect of our people admiration-ted in all liberal minds, whether of the Catholic or Protestant church, in Europe.

MISS CLARA BARTON, of Washington, has hit upon an excellent device for bringing to the knowledge of friends the fate or whereabouts of missing soldiers. Some weeks ago she published an invitation to the public to send to her address, in Washington, a description of missing soldiers, giving the name, regiment, company, and the State to which they respectively belong. In response, she has alreads received such descriptions of some thou-sands. Roll No. 1 is a large sheet, containing, we believe, about fifteen hundred names of missing prisoners of war. Twenty thousand copies of this roll have been printed and circulated all through the loyal States, and among the camps; and she now calls upon soldiers and others who can give information concerning the missing men to write to her immediately. Great care should be taken to write the name and address in every instance plainly. Her plan is highly appreciated and approved by the War Department and by the President. All letters must be directed to Miss Clara Barton, Washington, D. C.

PHYSIQUE OF SOLDIERS.—An exchange, discussing upon the splendid physique condition of the soldiers at the grand review in Washington, says:

"Those ignorant European writers who assert that man in America has physically degenerated would have found their theories completely overthrown by this spectacle. Observers on the spot generally estimated that the Western army averaged somewhat more in height—say an inch—than the army of the Potomac; but the men of either army were much taller than the French, or any other European troops. As for the average age of the troops, Gen. Grant puts it now, at the close of the war, at about twenty three years.

WE seldom hear of a rarer union of the useful and beautiful in one person, than is contained in the following account of the accomplishments of a Western belle. The *Daily Life* says:

"There is a young lady on Rock Prairie, seventeen years of age, who has driven her father's reaping team through seven or eight seasons, and who frequently takes a load of grain fifteen miles to market and sells it. She plays the piano, sings divinely, dances like a fairy, can do the honors of the drawing room with graceful dignity, can make a loaf of bread or play "Bridget" in her mamma's kitchen with equal readiness."

Do all in your power to teach self government. If a child is passionate, teach him by patient and gentle means to curb his temper. If he is greedy, cultivate liberality in him. If he is selfish, promote generosity.

GOODNESS.—Human ambition and human policy labor after happiness in vain; goodness is the only foundation to build on. The wisdom of past ages declares this truth; our own observation confirms it, yet few, how very few are willing to act upon it! If the incordinate love of wealth and parade be not checked among us it will be the ruin of our country, as it has been and will be the ruin of thousands of others. But there are always two sides to a question. It is pernicious to make money and style the standard of respectability; it is equally injurious and wrong to foster prejudice against the wealthy and fashionable. Poverty and wealth have different temptations, but they are equally strong. The rich are tempted to pride and insolence; the poor to jealousy and envy. The envious and discontented poor invariably become haughty and overbearing when they become rich; for selfishness is equally at the bottom of these opposite evils.

HOW COLUMBUS LOOKED.—The personal appearance of Columbus was not a bad index of his character. His general air expressed the authority which he knew so well how to exercise. His light gray eyes kindled easily at subjects of interest. He was tall and well made. His complexion was fair and freckled, and inclined to ruddy.—Trouble soon turned his light hair gray, and at thirty it was quite white. Moderate in food and simple in dress, temperate in language, bearing himself with courteous and gentle gravity, religious without being formalist, repressing his irritable temper with a lofty piety, he was the model of a Christian gentleman. The devout reference of his successes to Divine favor with which he concludes the report of his first voyage to the sovereigns of Castile is highly characteristic of the man.

A SQUIRREL HUNT.—At the——Hotel in Cairo, they are not noted for dispatch in filling orders for meals. If a warm dinner is ordered some time is taken to cook it.—Not long since I stopped there, and sat down at a table with an elderly gentleman, who ordered squirrel. I waited some time for my dinner, but was almost through, and the old gentleman was still waiting for his squirrel. But his patience was at last exhausted, and he beckoned the steward to him, and said:

"Has the man got a good gun?"

"What man?" asked the steward.

"The man that's gone to shoot the squirrel I ordered," said the old gentleman, with great gravity.

Just then I choked and did not hear the steward's answer, but I saw him disappear, and in a few seconds the gentleman was devouring his squirrel with apparent relish.

A RICH manufacturer at Sedan somewhat remarkable for his stinginess, went to a celebrated tailor at Paris to order a coat. He asked the price. "A hundred and fifty francs, He thought this rather dear. "I shall furnish my own cloth," he said. "Just as you like, sir," replied the tailor. The coat having been sent, the manufacturer asked what he had to pay for the making. "A hundred and fifty francs," was the answer. "But I furnish the cloth." "Sir," said the tailor, "I never reckon the cloth; I always give it into the bargain."

OBITUARY C. S. A.—"Died near the Southside Railroad, on Sunday, April 9, 1865, the Southern Confederacy, aged four years. Conceived in sin, born in iniquity, nurtured by tyranny, died of a chronic attack of *Punch*. U. S. Grant, attending physician; Abraham Lincoln, undertaker; Jeff. Davis, chief mourner."

EPITAPH.

"Gentle stranger, drop a tear,
The C. S. A. lies buried here;
In youth it lived and prosper'd well,
But like Lucifer it fell;
Its body here, its soul in——well,
Rest C. S. A., from every strife,
Your death is better than your life;
And this one line shall grace your grave—
Your death gave freedom to the slave."

THE "Hermitage," the last dwelling place of General Jackson, is in a very dilapated condition. It was purchased by the State of Tennessee in 1856 for forty-eight thousand dollars. Mrs. A. Jackson, widow of the late proprietor, has appealed to President Johnson for a permanent home at the Hermitage. The President referred her application to Governor Brownlow.

"I SAY, old fellow, what are your politics?" said one friend, quizzing another. "Conservative; my father was a conservative." And what is your religion?" continued the other. "Protestant; my father was a Protestant," was the answer. "And why are you a bachelor?" said the other. "Because my father was a—O, confound it! don't bother me with your stupid questions."

the following sensible directions from an exchange:

1st. Subscribe and pay for it.
2d. Get your neighbors to take it.
3d. Send printing and advertising to the office.
4th. Help make the paper interesting by sending local items to the editor.

Will not our subscribers practice upon these rules?

THE CINCINNATI *Gazette* says: The conduct of Governor Pierpont of Virginia is, to say the least, suspicious. He has placed in office again the rebel Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, who is bitterly persecuting the freedmen, and has called the Legislature together, which last step caused an indignation meeting of the loyal citizens of Alexandria.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch is devoted mainly to a horse-race, and the sage announcement that better time would have been made but for high winds. As a matter of inferior importance the telegrapher appends a few lines about an earthquake; but what is an earthquake to a two mile stretch?

"CAN you tell," asked a blooming lass of a suitor, "what ship carries more passengers than the Great Eastern?"

"Well, Miss, really I don't think I can."

"Why, it is courtship," replied the maiden with a conscious blush.

A LONG baffled creditor published the subjoined advertisement: Wanted, a thin man, who is used to the business of collecting, to crawl through key-holes and find debtors who are never at home."

SUSAN'S lover fell out with her and told her flatly he intended to break off their marriage engagement. Villainous, wasn't it; and what was the result? *Suey-sighed.*

IT may sound like a paradox, yet the breaking of both wings of an army is pretty sure to make it fly.

WHY is a man's chin the most unlucky part of his body? Because it is constantly getting into scrapes.

SHERMAN'S boys call the South Carolinians 'the straightouts'—on account of the position in which their coat tails are seen everywhere along the march.

THE best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quit, and Dr. Merryman.

WHAT is the best thing to do in a hurry? Nothing.

MONEY is a good servant but a dangerous master.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG,
Subject to decision of the Legislative Conference.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.
TREASURER,
Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
DANIEL SAMS, West Providence.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.
COMMISSIONER,
HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley.
POOR DIRECTORS,
JOHN S. HETRICK, 3 yr., M. Woodberry, LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata.
AUDITOR,
JAMES ALLISON, Napier.
CORONER.
Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton.

OUR TICKET.

The Convention of the Union party called by the Union County Committee, assembled in this place on last Tuesday, the 27th inst., and placed in nomination a ticket to be voted for, by the Union men, at the coming October election. The Convention was composed of the best material in the county, and the ticket nominated by them was in strict harmony with the order of men who composed the Convention. Never in the history of the Union party has there been presented to the citizens of Bedford county; a ticket so uniformly capable of discharging the duties of the various offices for which they are respectively nominated. The ticket presented by the Union County Convention is composed of men who are leading business men in their respective localities.

The Convention again presented D. B. ARMSTRONG, Esq., for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Legislative Conference. Mr. Armstrong is an old soldier, who served three years in the 8th Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He served us creditably in the last House of Representatives and it will be no more than an act of justice to return him.

JOHN T. KEAGY was nominated for District Attorney. Mr. Keagy is a young lawyer who graduated in the office of His Honor, Judge King. At the breaking out of the rebellion he entered the service and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks.

Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING received the nomination for Associate Judge, and Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, for Treasurer. These gentlemen have both seen very severe service and have made for themselves a record which will ever be spoken of with pride by the citizens of this county.

DANIEL SAMS, received the nomination for County Surveyor; WILLIAM KIRK, for Jury Commissioner; HENRY J. BRUNER, for County Commissioner; JOHN S. HETRICK and LEONARD BITTNER, for Poor Directors; JAMES ALLISON, for Auditor, and Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, for Coroner. Never were better men presented for the suffrages of the people for offices of the same grade. Six out of the eleven nominations were given to men who have proved themselves worthy on many hard fought fields, of the confidence of the people. Now, friends, let us go to work manfully and elect them; let us end the reign of Copperheadism in Bedford county. The time has come, when the men who have no more patriotism than to sympathize with the enemies of our flag should be hurled from every position of confidence in the country. Friends, go to work, the campaign has commenced.

THE POLITICO-RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

Under the above caption, the *Gazette* of the 16th inst. contains on its first page two extracts from the New York *Observer* (Presbyterian) and an answer to them from the *Freeman's Journal* (Roman Catholic). The latter is an ironical diatribe against Protestants generally and Presbyterians and Methodists particularly, without the least pretension to a discussion of the question. Of a calmness, which, like all that appears in its columns, are marked by a calm and able discussion of subjects of vital interest to the whole country. The *Observer* while discusing the Catholic and negro questions points out what it deems their bearing on the political questions of the day, but with an express denial of being actuated by any spirit of persecution. It is the high privilege of the press to discuss all questions bearing on our political, social, moral or religious condition as a nation and the dangers that may threaten us from any source. It is also the privilege of the people to read and judge for themselves, of the justice and reasonableness of such discussions. For this purpose we print the articles from the *Observer* in full on our first page this week and propose next week to publish the article from the *Freeman's Journal*, together with the Popes Encyclical letter, so that our readers may be enabled to compare the various articles and understand their true value and import. We ask for them a careful perusal and an impartial judgment. Much as we deprecate the introduction of sectarianism into the political arena, when our political opponents persist in covertly bringing up and appealing to sectarian prejudices, we feel obliged to set matters in their true light before our readers.

ERRATUM.

The compositors in the article on "export duties" in our last week's issue, makes us to say:

"We annually buy millions of dollars worth of manufactured cotton goods from England and pay the bulky and perishable productions of the farm, instead of sending them to foreign markets where the cost of transportation is almost equal to their value."

In this shape the sentence is simply unintelligible. It was written, and should have been printed thus: "We annually buy millions of dollars' worth of manufactured cotton goods from England, and pay for them in gold, to the great detriment of our internal commerce and home industry, which we ought to manufacture at home, and thereby, while keeping our gold at home, also create a remunerative home market for the bulky and perishable productions of the farm, instead of sending them to foreign markets where the cost of transportation is almost equal to their value."

THE ASSASSINATION TRIALS.

The following remarks, from the *Journal of Commerce*, show very clearly where the shoe pinches:

"The trial presents a picture which will be by no means honorable to us in history. There is no pretense, that we know of, on the part of the Court or the Judge Advocate, or any one else, that a large mass of the evidence given has anything to do with the cases of the accused. The civilized world will look with surprise and regret on the strange spectacle presented by this Court or Commission, assuming jurisdiction to try men and women for capital offenses, where the civil courts are in full power, and after assuming this jurisdiction proceeding to heap up a mass of testimony designed solely to reach the public mind, and utterly without reference to the question of guilt or innocence of any of the prisoners.

"We may be pardoned, in view of such a scene, for entering once more on our record a plea in behalf of due process of law. It is the grand fortification of life, property and reputation."

Without discussing the merits of the case it is very much exercised on account of *our honor*. Now we have not the least fear for the honor of the country, but if it is the honor of the rebel leaders and those who sympathise with them, the *Journal* included, then its fears are indeed well founded. The evidence is entirely too searching for the very acute and sensitive organization of the *Journal*. It would rather that some material evidence should be passed by than that so much should appear that is, not so much, irrevelant to the case, as, damaging to *our honor*. For our own part we are satisfied that nothing has occurred since the breaking out of the rebellion so well calculated to set the country in its proper light before the world, and to show its leaders and their sympathizers in their true position as a band of felons. If the case of the New York rioters, had been half as thoroughly investigated we have no doubt there would have been quite a lusty crying out for *our honor*, not only by the *Journal of Commerce*, but also, by quite a number of Journals of like proclivities. Though *our honor* might have suffered considerably, it would have all been for the good of the country, just as in the present case. We have no doubt the *Daily News* also feels like crying out for *our honor* just now. Has the *Journal* had a hand in the $25,000 along with Ben Wood?

WHO CAN FORGET?

"The war is over. Former political questions are settled. "Old things have passed away, behold, all things are become new!" Let the past be forgotten."—*Gazette of June* 23.

Ah, yes the "war is over." This is an admission for the men who denounced, with bitter sarcasm, the men who contended that the rebellion would be crushed by the power of arms. "The South can't be crushed!" was heard on all sides, but like all prophets of evil they failed, and now they admit the "war is over!" "Former political questions are settled." How mild and gentle! How docile these fellows of '62, '63 and '64 have become. Who does not recollect their savageness and the threat that accompanied every breath. Aye, but now cringingly they say, "let the past be forgotten." Fain would they have us forget that they ignored the "stars and stripes" and flaunted the "red white, and red," yea and fain would they have us forget that they threatened treason on every hand, conspired to aid the rebellion, organized resistance, burned out Union men, encouraged desertion, reviled the Government, inaugurated civil war, propagated treason in its vilest forms and encouraged their sons to join the rebel army. Verily, they would have us forget that fifty thousand men were required to be distributed throughout the Northern States to maintain "law and order." We are sorry, but we can't forget so readily.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE Richmond papers are cheerful over fact that the attention of Northern capitalists is beginning to be directed to the completion of the James river and Kanawha canal, with the view of continuing it to the Ohio river, upon the plan of the principal canal lines of New York.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, it is now understood to be settled, will be tried by a civil tribunal for the Maryland District, Chief-Justice Chase presiding. We do not yet learn whether he is to be tried for treason only or for other offenses also.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"PORTE CRAYON."—It is understood that Colonel David H. Strother, aid to Governor Pierpont, known to the world of letters and art under the *nom de plume* "Porte Crayon," is about to be appointed by the President to a foreign mission.—*Richmond Republic.*

SURVEYORS are now running the route of the Southern Pa. R. R. in Fulton county, Pa., and at last accounts had reached a point just beyond Harrisonville. The Franklin *Repository* says the work has been taken hold of in good earnest, and there is every reason to believe that the road will be speedily put under contract.

A MAN in New England, who recently invested two hundred dollars in one of the institutions which distribute articles of jewelry at one dollar each, got watches and jewelry which purported to be worth five hundred and ninety-nine dollars, but on sending his prizes to the assay office to be melted, he found that there was just nine dollars and sixty-two cents worth of gold and silver in the lot.

A Southerner was lately arrested at Mechanicsburg, Pa., charged with robbing a farmer in Cumberland county. He has made a confession in which he states that an organized band of Southerners, called the White Ghosts, is scattered through Pennsylvania, for the purpose of robbing the people. Papers were found on his person giving the names and localities of different individuals in the valley; as well as a list of towns and distances between them from Williamsport to Lancaster.

Morse's American Geography has been excluded by authority from the public schools of Upper Canada, because it is "calculated to impress on the youthful mind the idea that the United States of America is the only country in the world meriting particular description, and that other lands are merely pendicles and appurtenances of that great nation, while the pictorial illustrations exhibit the bravery of American troops and the cowardice of their opponents.

A man named Elliot, who left Bellefonte, Centre county, and joined John Morgan's guerrilla band lately had the audacity to return to Bellefonte and claim a friendly acquaintance with the true and loyal men of Centre county. He was summarily refused and driven out of the community, without ceremony, as he deserved to have been.

AN EXCITING DEBATE on the Mexican question took place in the French Legislature on the 8th inst. Jules Favre, the leader of the republican party denounced the Mexican expedition and declared that Maximilian's empire would fall to pieces as soon as the French troops were withdrawn.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

Remarkable evidence as to a Newspaper.—Ben. Wood's News in a curious category.—Twenty-five thousand dollar checks in his favor.—Rebel gold supporting a rebel organ in New York.—Geo. Wilkes and Abram D. Russell verify Ben.'s signature.

EXAMINATION OF D. L. EASTWOOD.

By Judge Advocate Holt.—Live in Montreal, Canada; am Assistant Manager of the Montreal Branch of the Ontario Bank; am acquainted with Jacob Thompson, formerly Secretary of the Interior of the United States, and with the account which he kept with the Ontario Bank. The moneys deposited in that bank to his credit, accrued from the negotiation of Bills of Exchange drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury of the so-called Confederate States upon their agents at Liverpool.

Q.—State whether or not in the course of the disbursements made by Jacob Thompson, of the fund placed to his credit, this requisition was drawn on the bank (exhibiting to witness a paper given below)? A.—It was; it is in my handwriting.

Q.—Please read it to the court? A.—(Reading the paper:)

"MONTREAL, August 10, 1864.

Wanted from the Ontario Bank, on New York, in favor of Benjamin Wood, Esq., for $25,000 current funds, $10,000 debit ex $15,000." The paper shows that the requsition was originally drawn in favor of Benjamin Wood, Esq., and that the name of D. L. Eastwood was afterwards substituted.

Q.—State the exact condition of that paper? A.—As it reads now, it is a draft on New York, payable to the order of D. L. Eastwood; that is myself.

Q.—State how that change in the requisition occurred? A.—The name of Benjamin Wood, as it appeared originally, was erased at Mr. Thompson's request, and my name, as an officer of the bank, was substituted.

Q.—That is the original paper, is it not? A.—It is.

Q.—Now look at this bill of exchange (another paper was exhibited to the witness,) and state whether it was drawn upon that requisition? A.—It was.

By request of the Judge-Advocate the witness then read the paper to the court. It is dated Montreal, Aug. 10 1864, and is directed to the Cashier of the City Bank, New-York, and the wording is as follows: "At three days' sight please pay to order of D. L. Eastman, in current funds, twenty-five thousand dollars, valaue received, and charge the same to the account of this Branch."

The indorsement on the bill directs the payment to be made to Hon. Bejamin Wood or order, signed B. F. Wood.

Q.—You state that twenty-five thousand dollars for which this bill was drawn is the same for which that requisition was made by Mr. Thompson in the name of Benjamin Wood. A.—It was.

Q.—State whether or not the bill of exchange you have just read is the original one? A.—It is.

Q.—Where did you obtain it? A.—I obtained it in New York, from the cashier of the bank on which it was drawn.

Q.—Does it bear the marks of having been paid? A.—I am not acquainted with the usual marks of cancelling in New York but I understood that it had been paid.

The witness stated further that he was not acquainted with the Benjamin Wood referred to, but he supposed it to be the same who, at the date of that transaction, was a member of the Congress of the United States.

Cross Examined by Mr. Aiken—Did not recollect of having cashed any drafts or checks in favor of James Watson Wallace, Richard Montgomery, James B. Merritt or John Wilkes Booth. About the last of October, Booth purchased a bill on the bank at New York, with which witness was connected, as mentioned before.

The Judge-Advocate exhibited the witness a list of localities on which drafts had been made on the Ontario Bank, and requested him to give the dates and amounts of the drafts which, as shown by the paper, had been drawn on New York.

The witness stated that the following were among the number of drafts drawn: On the 3d of October last, a draft for $10,000 in gold; on the 11th of October, one for $5,000 in gold; on Nov. 3, 4 and 8, bills for about $6,000 in United States currency. On the 14th and 21st of March last small drafts were also drawn.

EXAMINATION OF GEORGE WILKES.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—Am acquainted with Benjamin Wood, of New York, and know his handwriting. (The indorsement, "B. Wood" on the back of the bill of exchange, as given above, was exhibited to the witness, and the handwriting identified by him as that of Benjamin Wood, of New York.) Witness stated further, that at the time dated Mr. Wood was a member of the Congress of the United States, and he believed editor and proprietor of the New York *Daily News*.

EXAMINATION OF MR. ABRAHAM D. RUSSEL.

By Judge-Advocate Holt—Am acquainted with Benjamin Wood, of the City of New-York, and know his handwriting. (The indorsement on the bill of exchange exhibited to the previous witness, was identified by this witness to be the handwriting of Mr. Wood.) At the time of the date of that bill of exchange, Mr. Wood was a member of the Congress of the United States, and editor and proprietor of the New-York *Daily News*. Witness had been in the habit of receiving letters from Mr. Wood.

The Court then took a recess till 2 o'clock.

Upon reassembling Judge-Advocate Holt suggested that if the argument of the counsel for the defence was now commenced in the absence of Col. Tompkins, a member of the court, who was indisposed, it would have to be read over to him during a subsequent session of the court. He thought there would be no loss of time to the court if an adjournment was taken until Monday.

The court accordingly adjourned until Monday at 10 A. M.

DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS TO GOVERNMENT BOUNTIES.—Hon. James Speed, Attorney General, has decided that a volunteer, accepted and mustered into the service under the statute of July 4, 1864, whether for a term of one year, or two years, or for three years, if he is mustered out of the service before the expiration of the term of service for which he enlisted, is entitled only to receive the proportion of the bounty allowed him by the statute, whether one-third, or two-thirds thereof, which had actually accrued before the date of his discharge. If, for instance, he volunteered for two years, and is mustered out before the expiration of the first year of his service, he cannot claim either the second or third installment of the bounty of two hundred dollars which would have been payable to him had he continued in the service till the expiration of the two years for which he enlisted.

The volunteer only who, at the time of his discharge, has completed one-half of the term of service for which he enlisted, is entitled to the second installment of one-third of the amount of bounty given to him by the act, and he is entitled to no more of that bounty. If he is discharged on the next day after the expiration of one-half of his term of enlistment, the second installment of the bounty is due and payable to him. The Government cannot reclaim it if it has been paid nor withhold it if it remain unpaid. But the discharge precludes him from receiving the third installment, that only is due to a volunteer who may have served the whole term for which he enlisted.

John Minor Botts

HIS VIEWS ON THE RESTRICTION OF THE SUFFRAGE, &C.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

I had the pleasure of meeting John Minor Botts to-day. He has changed but little during the past four years, though he shows marks of increased age. But his manner is as prompt and peremtory as ever, and his views of public affairs are marked by the same clearness and boldness which always characterized his political opinions.

He is not satisfied with the policy adopted by the Government in regard to *suffrage*. He thinks it unwise to restrict the right of voting by requiring too stringent oath.—He would have the *right of holding office* restricted a great deal more than it is, so that no man should ever hold office, *South or North*, who has not always been a thorough uncompromising Union man. He thinks that Congress should make a law by which every man should be required, as a condition of holding any office in the United States, North or South, to swear that he has never *done, written, or said* anything to prejudice or injure the authority of the Government of the United States, nor in any way, by act or word, given aid, comfort or encouragement to its enemies. This would keep all the powers of the Government in the hands of loyal men, and Mr. Botts thinks it quite as much needed in the North as in the South, for he says that the Copperheads in the North have given more aid to the rebellion than thousands in the Rebel States, and are far more dangerous to the future peace and welfare of the country. He would have every Copperhead, who could not take the oath above recited, excluded from office; and the same oath, covering the same ground and couched in the same terms, should be required of every man in every section of the country, as a condition of holding office.

In his way no man could vote for a disloyal candidate anywhere. But Mr. Botts think that the effect of requiring so stringent an oath as a condition of *voting*, will have a tendency to perpetuate the influence of Rebel *leaders* over the masses of the people in Southern neighborhoods. They find themselves in the same boat—excluded alike from all participation in public affairs because of their past relations to each other; and they will naturally, he thinks, under these circumstances, still cling together, and the leaders will thus perpetuate their influence and control. But if the masses of the people are allowed to vote, while their leaders are prevented, by the stringency of the oath required, from being *candidates* for office, the voters will have to look elsewhere for their leaders, and thus the connection between them will be broken up.

Mr. Botts is very anxious that President Johnson should shape his policy so as to deprive those who have hitherto controlled the political sentiment and action of the South of all future influence and authority, and he thinks it must be done by some such course as he suggests in regard to suffrage.

In regard to negro suffrage, Mr. Botts says that, aside from all other reasons against it, it would do more than all other measures combined to perpetuate the authority of the old slaveholders. Whatever may be their present temper, it is certain that sooner or later these men must employ their former slaves as free laborers. He thinks they will as a general thing, do so throughout the entire South. It will be for their interest (and that must in the end control their action) to make friends of the freed slaves—and this they will do. As a necessary consequence, the negroes, dependent upon them for employment, wages and everything they have will be guided by their advice in voting as, in everything else, and thus the effect of giving them the suffrage would be to multiply largely the political power of their former masters. This, Mr. Botts thinks, would necessarily be the case for many years, until the negroes become sufficiently educated and independent to think they ought not to have the suffrage until that time arrives.

Mr. Botts has never voted or taken any political action whatever under the Confederate Government. When it was formed he denounced it as a crime and predicted its utter and ignominious failure, and he then retired to private life to await the fulfillment of his predictions. He has been subject to invasions and raids from both sides, but has invariably fared the worst at the hands of the Rebels. He will remain in Washington a few days, and visit New York next month.—*Washington Corsespondent N. Y. Times.*

The Work of Restoration.

Our advices from the South are of a most contradictory character, and evidently take their complexion from the varied points of view and different personal circumstances of the correspondents. Some reports are of the most gloomy character, representing the people as utterly destitue, yet bitter in their feelings towards the government which now gives them daily food; business is stagnant; the negroes as lazy and exhibiting a reckless license which they mistake for freedom.

Other statements describe a revival of business the activity of planters in preparing their ground for next year's crop, and the success of efforts for the elevation and independence of the negroes. It is evident that a considerable time must elapse before the society of the Southern States can be reconstructed upon a basis of freedom, and permanent and universal prosperity can be spread over their desolated domain, but strenuous efforts are being made both by the private philanthopy to hasten this desirable future.

The Rebel Governors of Louisiana and Texas have issued proclamations to the people of their respective States, the former in a submissive and regretful tone, the latter in a bortatory and somewhat belligerent strain.

The probabilities are that the Southern States will all be provided with regular or provisional State governments before the national holiday next month. On the 17th inst, President Johnson appointed Provisional Governors for the States of Texas and Georgia, and others for Florida, Alabama and South Carolina, are to be appointed immediately.

The following Southern States have elected Governors, as follows:—

Kentucky, Thomas E. Bramlette.
Maryland, Thomas Swann.
Tennessee, William G. Brownlow.
Virginia, Francis A. Pierpoint.
Missouri, Thomas C. Fletcher.
Arkansas, John Murphy.
Louisana, James Madison Wells.

The President has appointed the following Provisional Governors:—

North Carolina, Willirm W. Holden.
Georgia, James Johnson.
Mississippi, William L. Sharkey.
Texas, Andrew J. Hamilton.

Provisional Governors as yet to be appointed for the following States:—Alabama, South Carolina, Florida.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Recapture of Dick Turner.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—The Richmond papers of Monday say that Dick Turner, the keeper of Libby Prison, under the Rebel rule, was recaptured on Sunday, and is now confined in one of the cells of Libby, constructed by the Rebels for the confinement of Colonel Straight.

The South Carolina Delegation.

Dr. Mackey, the well-known Charleston Unionist, pronounces the delegation just arrived from that city to confer with the President on the subject of the employment of freedmen in South Carolina, composed entirely of original secessionists and rebels throughout the war. He regards their coming as an impudent insult to the United States.

Letter of G. Francis Train to H. C. Carey Esq.

No. 1383 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, May 30, 1865.—Henry C. Carey, Esq, Philadelphia.—Dear Mr. Carey:—Looming in the distance I see a great battle to be fought between two armies to the cry of PROTECTIVE TARIFF AND NO REPUDIATION *vs.* FREE TRADE AND BANKRUPCY. Older than I, you have been longer in the field; tell me—ought Protectionists not to organize their forces? President Johnson stands on his antecedents—*that is free trade.* Secretary McCulloch yearns for specie payment—*that is free trade.* Bennett proposes to pay off the national debt—*that is free trade.* The Bryant is an ancient Democrat. Will the leopard change his spots? The Democratic leaders are paying possum. They intend to go to the people on free trade. Now, free trade is repudiation, and places America where she was before the war, worse than a colony of England—a *toady.*

Mine is a labor of love. My voyage over the world has taught me the power of America. Her great wealth is in her herself—her mines—her manufactures—her agriculture. If free trade prevails—low wages, squalid towns, paper colonies, and a thriftless, slavish population, like England, will paralyze our enterprise. You and Horace Greely have been shoulder to shoulder for a quarter of a century, and on this tariff question, have been far ahead of our so-called statesmen. I believe he gave way, however, on the paper duty. One brick already gone off the tariff fabric. Yours, like mine, is a labor of love. I have no interest in manufactures—I am not aware that you have. Hence, both speak for country. We must agitate, consolidate, concentrate. Association is nature's law—birds go in flocks, animals in herds, fish in schools, insects in swarms; and when men associate as a Federal army, treason dies and traitors perish.

Some of the Pennsylvania and New York Iron men have asked me to go to Saratoga (adjourned meeting of iron manufacturers from Chicago) as independent delegate. I want your views—a short, spicy letter of advice—shooting ahead, and planning campaign. Three years this fall you were on the stage, with the solid men of Philadelphia, when I advocated the American system at your academy of Music. Three weeks ago in the same place, again I stood by the iron guns, while you were in the chair. Sincerely,

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

MR. CAREY'S REPLY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1865.—George Francis Train, Esq., New York—Dear sir:—Yours of the 30th being misdirected, spent several days on the road, and is only now received.

There is no real difficulty about the Tariff question, except that which results from the unwillingness of the parties interested to help themselves. For three years I have been urging them to do this, but it is only recently that they have been induced to begin to talk about doing something. When they will begin to *do* something, I cannot venture to predict.

Sir months since they held a convention here, and passed some *resolutions*—very good, but very useless. Three months since they held another at Pittsburgh, at which they adopted *a second set* of resolutions, and there the matter stopped. They have adopted *another set* at Chicago; and Saratoga will now give us the *fourth*, to be followed by a *fifth* at Cleveland.

If work were to be accomplished by means of big words, they would now be near the attainment of their views. My experience, however, is opposed to this idea. So far as I have seen, it requires time, mind, and means, and none of these are they willing to give, while their opponents give *all of them*. Bricks cannot be made without straw.

Twenty years of my life have been given to the work, and it would require more than it has cost me. The rest of my life and all my means would have been given to it had they not themselves deprived me of the power to free them. My rights have been trampled upon, my property has been depreciated, and my means of living impaired, and all of this has been done by men who have accumulated millions by aid of a tariff for which they have been indebted *to me.*

They have thus compelled me to give to the work of *protecting myself against them* all the time, mind and means that would so gladly have been given to *protecting them against their enemies.* The system under which I have suffered still continues, and while it shall do so I have no power to render them the aid of which they stand in so much need.

Hoping that you may have better fortune I remain, with great regard, yours very truly,

HENRY C. CAREY.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS IN 1859.—The Vice-President of the late rebel Confederacy, when a member of Congress, was distinguished above others for what Joshua R. Giddings used to call "plantation manners." Despite his professed Union sentiments, he was fit to succeed John Randolph in the practice of insulting the people of the free states. He always seemed to feel that he owned slaves, and had a right therefore to be abusive to those who did not.

This character of the man is fully exemplified in a speech made by him in the House of Representatives during the session of 1859. The following passage is a sample:

"Gentlemen: You make a good deal of clamor, but it don't alarm us at all. We have got used to that kind of talk. You have threatened before, but you have never performed. You have always caved in, and you will do it again. You are a mouthing, white-livered set. We don't care for your opposition. You rail, but we are used to your railing. You hiss, but so do adders. We expect it of adders and we expect it of you. You are like the devils that were pitched over the battlements of Heaven into Hell. They set up a howl at their discomfiture, and so will you. You must submit to the yoke, so don't chafe.

"Gentlemen, we have got you in our power. You have tried to drive us to the wall, but things are changed. In 1850 you were imperious and grasping, and wanted to take all the territory north of 36 30. Now you will lose all. You went awoolling and you have come home fleeced. Don't be so impudent as to complain; you will only be slapped in the face. Don.t resist; you will only be lashed into obedience. Your legislatures of New York, of Rhode Island, of Massachusetts, and your northern divines, our opponents everywhere, are merely adders, whose vocation it is to hiss; they are simply howliyg devils who shall be sent to hell."—*Eve. Post.*

MCCLELLAN'S STRATEGY.—The Washington correspondent of the Delaware County *American* gives this pleasant paragraph:

I have before me the annual reports of the Rebel Secretary of War from the beginning of the rebellion to the close of 1863. In looking it over I was struck by the report of operations at Manassas. You remember how McClellan dilly-dallied and would not move upon this place until he had enough of men to reach from Washington to that place, and then how he traveled a snail's pace, and only showed a determination to possess it after he found it had been evacuated. Well Gen'l. Trimble in his report says that he occupied and held that place *with four hundred men*, till he saw us coming when he evacuated the place. This was the army with wooden cannon that held us at bay till the whole South was organized, and on a military footing. The reports are very full, and appear as impartial as those published by our Secretary of War. The binding is indicative of things in Dixie, for it is of coarse Kentucky Jean—leather being too scarce to use upon the backs of public documents.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Frauds on the government by obliterating marks on cancelled stamps. Highly important to Volunteer Soldiers.—General Dix's visit to Canada.—Dismantling field works near Washington.—Rebels joining the Mexican Army.

NEW YORK, June 23.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is reported that frauds to an alarming extent are being practiced upon the Government by an ingenious method of obliterating cancelled stamps, and which can be done so completely that the stamp may be used [illegible] retary of the Treasury by which the marks of cancellation cannot be removed without destroying the face of the stamp, thus affording perfect security against further frauds.

In accordance with instructions, paymasters will not disburse money to men who have left the volunteer service to go into the regular army; but when deductions from the latter are presented, they will be invalidated by paymasters, and the men returned to service.

The *Tribune's* Montreal correspondent, speaking of the visit of General Dix to Canada, says General Dix goes to Quebec on a visit to the Governor General of Canada, to inform him that the abuses of the right of asylum, so long practiced by the Canadian Government in behalf of the rebel agents, must be reformed.

The *Herald's* Washington special says:

Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, will conclude his labors in that office in one week from to-day, and take his departure for Chicago.

A military order was promulgated to-day announcing the dismounting of the field works which compose the defences of Washington, North and South of the Potomac. Division Commanders are requested to dispose of all ordnance and ordnance stores, belonging to forts to be dismantled.

The *Tribune's* New Orleans special learns on the authority of a Texan officer, that 5,000 of the late rebel army of Texas have gone over the Rio Grande to enter the Mexican army. They are mostly Missourians and Texans. They neclared they could not live under the United States flag, and would even fight with negroes against it. A heavy bounty is offered to men to enter the army of Mexico.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

Abrogation of the coast blockade.—Surrender of Galveston and the end of the Rebellion.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, by the proclamations of the President, of the 15th and 27th of April, 1861, a blockade of certain ports of the United States was set on foot; but whereas, the reasons for that measure have ceased to exist,

Now, therefore, be it known that I. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States do hereby declare and proclaim the blockade aforesaid to be rescinded as to all the ports aforesaid, including that of Galveston and other ports west of the Mississippi river, which ports will be open to foreign commerce on the 1st of July next, on the terms and conditions set forth in my proclamation of the 22d of May last. It is to be understood, however, that the blockade thus rescinded was an international measure for the purpose of protecting the sovereign rights of the United States.

The greater or less subversion of civil authority in the region to which it applied, and the impracticability of at once restoring that due efficiency may, for a season, make it advisable to employ the army and navy of the United States towards carrying the laws into effect whenever such employment may be necessary.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 23d day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

SURRENDER OF GALVESTON, ETC. DESPATCHES FROM SECRETARY STANTON AND ADM'L THATCHER.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

Major Gen. Dix, New York:

The Navy Department has just received an official despatch from Admiral Thatcher, dated at Galveston, June 8, reporting that on the 1st of this month General Brown, commanding the United States forces, occupied and garrisoned Brownsville.

On the 2d of June the Rebel Generals Kirby Smith and Magruder met in the harbor of Galveston, General A. J. Smith, representing Major-General Canby, and Gen. Kirby Smith then and there signed the terms of surrender previously agreed upon at New Orleans.

On the 5th of June full and formal possession of Galveston was delivered up to the United States forces, and the flag of the Union raised.

On the 8th of June Admiral Thatcher went ashore, and was cordially received by the Rebel naval and military authorities, who requested a part of the United States naval force to remain there for their protection.

Galveston is before this time strongly garrisoned by the United States land forces sent forward by General Canby. General Sheridan is also probably there in person. The President's proclamation raising the blockade will be immediately issued.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Wreck of the Steamer Golden Rule.—All the passengers and crew saved.

NEW YORK, May 24.

The steamer Ocean Queen brings Panama dates to the 16th. The *Star and Herald* announces the wreck of the steamer Golden Rule, of the line from New York to Nicaragua, on the 30th of May, on Roncondor Reef, thirty-five miles from the island of Old Providence; she was bound from New York to Greytown, and had 620 passengers for San Francisco, besides a full crew, all of whom were saved and landed on the island, with sufficient provisions to support them until taken off.

It appears that the Golden Rule first exploded one of her flues, after which she collided with a ferry boat, damaging one of her paddle wheels, and detaining her from going to sea till the 22d. At 3:40 A. M. on the 30th, in a heavy rain, she struck a rock and stuck fast.

On the 8th instant. the United States steamers Huntsville and State of Georgia sailed from Aspinwall for the wreck, to bring away the passengers. They were brought to Aspinwall, and forwarded to San Francisco by the steamer America.

Important Order of Gen. Thomas.

Meat and flour issued to the poor of Atlanta—People of Tennessee in a starving condition.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—A Nashville dispatch to the *Gazette* says: General Thomas has issued an order allowing all persons sent north of the Ohio river to remain during the war to return, also abolishing the pass system over all railroads and rivers in his department.

General Wilson telegraphs the Government that he has issued to the poor at Atlanta, during the last seven days, one hundred thousand pounds of meat and flour. The people in Tennessee, and adjacent counties, are in a starving condition, and relief must be extended to thirty thousand people.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Immense collection of Rebel medical stores—Secessionists rushing for pardon—General Schofield at Raleigh.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Newbern dates to the 18th inst. have been received. The immense supply of Rebel medical stores collected at Charlotte had been received there. It required two weeks to inventory them.

Governor Holden thinks the enrollment of loyal voters can be completed so as to have the State Convention election take place about the middle of August.

[illegible] pardon. They come from all parts in a great State.

General Schofield and staff have gone to Raleigh to establish his headquarters as commander of the department.

NEW YORK, JUNE 25.

A correspondent of the *Herald* writing from North Carolina, says: Many of the planters are very desirous of the settlement in their midst of good Northern farmers, now that the emancipation of the slaves will necessarily change the agricultural system. The negroes in many portions of the State are again at work on the plantations as industriously as before the acquirement of their freedom.

The Wilmington, North Carolina, *Herald* of the 17th, says the removal of restrictions on trade have had a wonderful effect on bringing out cotton, turpentine, rosin, and other products. Large quantities are being brought from outhouses and other hiding places. The last steamer had a full cargo, and left enough on the wharf to freight another steamer. Large orders for goods have been sent North, and all branches of business are improving with remarkable rapidity.

HOW GRANT GOT INTO THE WAR.—The well-known correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who writes under the signature of Burleigh, thus relates the story of Grant's entrance into the United States Army at the outset of the Rebellion:—

"Four years ago this very month, Mrs. Grant lived in her quiet home in Galena. Her husband was Mr. Grant, the leather dealer, a plain, modest, reliable man, without much apparent force, who attracted very little attention any way. The war had commenced. The flag had been shot away from Sumter, and shot out of a Rebel cannon at Memphis. One morning Mr. Grant called on Congressman Washburne, who resides in Galena. He told Mr. W. that he did not feel right; that he could not sleep nights; that he felt that he was not doing his duty. Washburne asked him what was the matter. Mr. Grant replied, 'I am doing nothing for my country. I have been educated at the nation's expense; but here I am at home doing nothing, I don't know what to do. I am no politician. I don't seem to be wanted anywhere, yet I feel as if I was fit for something, if I could only find my place.' Mr. Washburne invited his neighbor to accompany him to Springfield, where an important consultation was to be held at the request of Governor Yates. On the morning of the fourth day, Mr. Grant called at Mr. Washburne's rooms, and said to him:—'Nobody knows me here—there is nothing for me to do—I am going home.' 'Hold on a day or two longer,' said Washburne. The next day an important discussion was held in the council chamber. At Mr. Washburne's request, Mr. Grant was called in. He held an interview with the State authorities for thirty minutes, and then went out. As the door closed, Governor Yates cried out, 'Good God, Washburne, who is this man? I have learned more about troops in these thirty minutes than I ever knew in all my life. All I can do for him now is to put him on my staff. You go home and raise a regiment, and I'll commission him as colonel.' The thing was done. The rest of the story the world knows by heart."

DEATH OF SIR JOSEPH PAXTON.—Joseph Paxton, known all over the civilized world as the architect of the London Crystal Palace of 1851 and the inventor of a system of building which has been imitated in numerous large cities, and finds its noblest culmination in the Sydenham Crystal Palace, has lately died in England, where for some time he has been in infirm health. He was the son of humble parents, and for many years was a landscape gardener for the Duke of Devonshire, father of the present Duke. Having under his charge the celebrated pleasure grounds at Chatsworth, he built there, from iron and glass, a large house intended for the protection of tropical plants and trees. It is said that the idea was suggested to him by the structure of a leaf.

At this time the International Exhibition scheme was under way, and Paxton presented a plan for the building, which was adopted. From that time he became famous. He grew rich, was made a Knight by the Queen, and was elected to the British Parliament. Having risen from the people he always remained their friend and was on the liberal side. He was sixty-one years old at the time of his death.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. Secretary Seward died on the morning of the 22d inst., in the presence of her family and many devoted friends.

IT is stated that the Emperor Napoleon has agreed to reinstate Maximilian in all his rights in the event of his return from Mexico.

THE subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty loan on Saturday last amounted to $2,315,800. The total subscriptions for the week amounted to $15,922,700.

George A. Trenholm, who carried on the rag business for Jeff. Davis under the designation of "Secretary of the Treasury," has fallen into the hands of the Union troops.

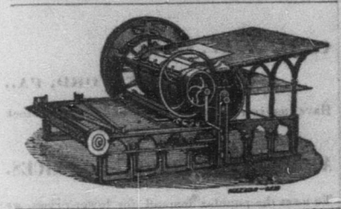
The Union State Convention of Ohio met at Columbus on the 21, inst. Gen'l. J. D. Cox was nominated as the candidate for Governor, by acclamation.

Rear Admiral S. F. Dupont, the third naval officer of rank, in our country, died at the La Piere House in Philadelphia, on the morning of the 24th inst.

The Transport, Kentucky, with 1200 paroled rebel troops, struck a snag, on the 9th inst., twelve miles below Shreveport, on the Red River. Over two hundred lives were lost.

John C. Breck

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865.

[illegible] UNION CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY

Grand preparations are being made in Bedford for the celebration of our Nation's Birth day, by the friends of

THE UNION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Come one, come all, moved by a common spirit—the sacsed fire of patriotism—and let us have a celebration worthy of the occasion. Let the farmer, dismissing from his care the labors of the day, leave the plough in the furrow and his scythe upon the swath, and come forth with banners streaming in the air, to celebrate the sublime of event "a nation born to God in one day"—the day of American Independence. Remember that never in the history of our country was there more occasion for rejoicing than there is now: our government has just passed triumphantly through the perils and darkness of civil war, and is now redeemed, disenthralled, regenerated and purified. Let us then, giving thanks to the God of battles who has thus preserved our nation, come and celebrate the 4th of July not only as it was, but as it is.

A free dinner will be given to all. The soldiers are especially and cordially invited. Come soldiers and join your friends, who, during the struggle through which you have just passed, triumphant and victorious always sympathized, encouraged and aided you in the hardships and trials of battle, and who rejoiced with you in the time of victory, and wept with you in the season of despair.

Col. John H. Filler will deliver the oration. The Marshals of the day are Capt. Alex. Compher, Chief Marshal: Assistants, Capt. W. Mullin, Lieut. John J. Barclay, Lieut. Levi Smith and Lieut. John Horn.

The procession will form at 9 o'clock. A. M. in front of the Washington Hotel, will march down Pitt Street to Richard Street, up Richard to Penn, up Penn to East Street, down East to Pitt Street, and thence to Mr. Defibaugh's grove.

All delegations coming to town will please report to the Chief Marshal or one of his aids.

We have been informed that all places of business will be closed on that day.

W. W. SHUCK,
Chairman Committee Arrangements.

THE COPPERHEADS AND THE CELEBRATION.—The advocates of the contemptible trick attempted to be perpetrated upon the Union men of this Borough, in concocting a Copperhead celebration, have cast about them in a thousand different directions, to find an excuse for their disreputable attempt at imposition. We expected this, but we had a right to expect that they would confine themselves rigidly within the righteous limits of truth, but it appears when men resort to trickery that they cannot stop half way, they must put the affair through, though it be at the expense of every moral virtue. The last *Gazette* contains an illustration of this policy. The first proposition in justification is that "in accordance with an almost universal practice, the Burgess and Council of this Borough have recommended the appropriate celebration of the coming anniversary of American Independence." This might be well enough if it were so, unfortunately, it lacks truthfulness. It is the first instance, in the history of this town, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, in which this has been done. But why the introduction of this innovation on the part of the Burgess and Council? Why invest the Chief Burgess with plenary powers? Why was the Burgess not authorized to call a meeting of the citizens and let them arrange all the preliminary committees? Ah! here is the rub! A meeting had been called by the PEOPLE to make just such arrangements, every body was invited to attend, the Court House bell was rung three times, but while the PEOPLE were assembling the Burgess and Council hastily assembled to head off the movement, lest some man who had identified himself, prominently, with the late trials of the country might be connected with the movement. There is only one other reason can be given for this shameless proceeding, and that is, that they desired to harmonize, by preponderance, with loyal citizens for the purpose of neutralizing their former infamous record. What other reason could be given by these men for a union celebration? Had they offered to unite with us for the four long years of bloody war? Did they stand by us and comfort us in our trials? Did they sympathise with us in defeat or rejoice with with us in victory? On the contrary they stigmatised all our efforts to assert the supremacy of the laws, as acts of usurpation: they denounced Abraham Lincoln, one of the truest and best of men, as a tyrant; they pronounced the war "a failure" and its advocates worse than murderers; they organized resistance to the laws, and an army was distributed throughout the northern States to keep them in subjection; they constantly championed the cause of the rebellion and now plead for its chiefs.

The second proposition is, "that there should be *two orations delivered*, one by a Democrat and the other by a Republican, politics to be excluded from both." This, like the first justification is nothing more nor less than a perversion of the record. The second resolution passed by the council reads thus: "The Chief Burgess be and he is here by authorized to invite some proper person to read the declaration of Independence and procure *an orator* for the occasion." There are no two orators, "an orator for the occasion" is the language. The Chief Burgess could not transcend his powers or instructions. When men make records it is well to hold them to them. By the way, we understand the "*proper* person to read the Declaration of Independence" to be one who can explain the sentence "all men are born equal" to mean only Caucasians. But politics were to be excluded from both speeches. It is the first time in our history that we have heard that a celebration of the 4th of July was exclusively a religious celebration, and that *politics* were excluded from it. Here the secret comes out, however. They were afraid some allusion to the manner in which the Government suppressed the rebellion might not be very flattering to their patriotism, therefore, some particular person would have to be selected who could dodge, by hook or crook, or otherwise, any of these, to them, delicate questions. We have no hesitation in saying that the individual who will deliver a 4th of July oration, without alluding to the triumphs of our flag in the late rebellion, is a coward and deserves to be spurned as a traitor, while if he does express himself in such befitting manner as the occasion demands, he will find his Copperhead auditors playing him the same pranks that they have been playing our patriotic clergymen throughout the country for the last four years.

Of course we admit of the *liberality* of the thing, but most emphatically deny that "many Republicans were willing to respond to this recommendation of the Burgess and Council," after the trick was discovered and they were made acquainted with the facts above ennumerated, as next Tuesday will fully prove.

If an invitation addressed to the *soldiery* and *loyal people* of Bedford county is a *partic*[illegible] will persist in writing themselves down in the *dis*loyal or prescribed class, it is not the fault of loyal men, certainly. If they cannot affiliate with men who are loyal, then, why in Heaven's name, do they blame loyal men for drawing the line of distinction? Whenever the term loyal is used they consider themselves left out; they say so, and their actions conform to their words, and if they will persist in keeping up the distinction, let them do so.

But the community is to understand that Copperheadism, in the future, is in favor of the "restoration of *harmony* and *fraternal kindness* among our people, and not in favor of continuing bitterness and strife." (Ah! ah! indeed!) Yes, so it appears. The bayonet which has awed them into silence, and which protected the lives and property of Union men, has hardly been returned to the scabbard, when lo! here comes these fellows with the humility of martyrs pictured upon their countenance, pleading their good behavior in the future, that, therefore, their past villainy may be forgotten. We are not of the number that forget treason and treachery in a day. By their record shall we continue to judge them, and when it fails, Copperheadism will have paid the debt of nature, but its offensive teachings will be cited to the latest generations.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call of the Chairman of the Union County Committee, a convention of delegates elected from the different townships for the purpose of nominating a county ticket to be supported at the ensuing election, and for adopting measures necessary for the success of the party, assembled in the Court House in Bedford, on Tuesday the 27th inst.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of HON. G. W. HOUSEHOLDER, as President, and DR. A. J. NYCUM of East Providence, and J. K. BOWLES, Esq., of Bedford township, as Secretaries. The following delegates were in attendance.

Bedford Borough—S. L. Russell, John Lutz.
Bedford Township—J. K. Bowles.
Bloody Run—J. A. Gump, A. Weaverling.
Broad Top—C. W. Aschom, O. B. Dom.
Colerain—E. J. Diehl, C. F. Hetzel.
Cumberland Valley—F. A. Growden, P. Deremer.
Hopewell—T. A. Piper, Alex. Davis.
Harrison—M. C. Miller, Jas. Mullen.
Juniata—A. Ritchey, L. May.
Liberty—J. C. Shirley, E. A. Fockler.
Londonderry—Jacob Evans, David Evans.
Napier—G. Blackburn, G. W. Williams.
Providence E.—G. W. Householder, A. J. Nycum.
Schellsburg Bor.—H. V. Bramwell.
Snake Springs—John Baker, John Shuss.
St. Clair—J. H. Wright, Samuel Clark.
Woodberry Middle—Jas. Snowden.
Woodberry South—And. Spanogle, D. F. Buck.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a County Ticket, with the following result:

Legislature, HON. D. B. ARMSTRONG, is declared the nominee of Bedford county.
District Attorney, J. T. KEAGY, ESQ., Bedford Borough.
Associate Judge, CAPT. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run Borough.
Treasurer, CAPT. SIMON DICKERHOOF Bedford Borough.
County Surveyor, DANIEL SAMS, West Providence.
Jury Commissioner, WM. KIRK, St. Clair.
Commissioner, HENRY J. BRUNER, ESQ., Cumberland Valley.
Poor Director, 3 years, JOHN S. HETRICK, Middle Woodberry.
Poor Director, 2 years, LEONARD BITNER, Juniata.
Auditor, JAMES ALLISON, Napier.
Coroner, CAPT. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton.

The following persons were elected a County Committee for the next year:

Bedford Borough, J. R. Durborrow, Chairman, M. A. Points, Secretary.
Bedford township, Thomas Hughes.
Bloody Run bor., John A. Gump.
Broad Top, O. P. Dom.
Colerain, C. F. Hetzel.
Cumberland Valley, F. A. Growden.
Harrison, James Mullin.
Hopewell, John P. Smith.
Juniata, Jos. Duli.
Liberty, E. A. Fockler.
Londonderry, Jacob Evans.
Monroe, Jas. R. O'Neal.
Napier, Capt G. S. Mullin.
Prov. E., Jno. W. Sams.
Prov. W., Wilson W. Sparks.
Schellsburg, John E. Colvin.
Snake Springs, Asa S. Stuckey.
Southampton, H. C. Lashley.
St. Clair, Geo. W. Vickroy.
Union, A. H. Hull.
Woodberry M., J. Mentzger.
Woodberry S., A. B. Snowberger.

John Lutz, Esq., from the Committee on Resolutions read the following which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our present form of government, which was instituted under the articles of Confederation as "*a perpetual Union*," and developed in the existing Constitution into "*a more perfect Union*," has been, under Providence, the origin, the continuing cause, and as we believe it will be, in a long future, the sure guarantee of our political and social progress, our material prosperity and wealth, our domestic safety and high standing among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That the faithful observance on the part of all the States, of all their constitutional obligations to each other and to the federal government is essential to the peace of the country.

Resolved, That as citizens of Pennsylvania, we point with pride to her record of loyalty to the Union, unblemished as it is by a single act of treasonable hesitation, or more treasonable opposition to the government. The first to the rescue when the national capital was assailed, her hardy and brave volunteers have never since failed at the call of their country; and, now that the Federal authority in its final struggle with the rebellion, has been gloriously vindicated, the arms of the Union crowned with victory, the Constitution maintained and the country redeemed and saved, we claim the distinction for our State of having met the demands of the government with a patriotic submission and loyal promptitude nowhere surpassed, and of having thus rendered a service to the cause of Constitutional law and order difficult to over estimate.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability and integrity of Governor Curtin, that the thanks of the people are eminently due to him for his untiring care for the great interests of the State, whilst his patriotic and pains-taking devotion to the brave sons of the Commonwealth, on the field and in the hospital, has endeared him to the soldier and the soldier's friends. His prompt and faithful support of the national government from the beginning to the end of the rebellion, proves that he knew his duty and knowing dared to perform it.

Resolved, That we mourn the untimely death of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln. At the moment when the shouts of victory were rising from the fields of battle, and when the flag of freedom was again being raised over the forts and towns from which it had been torn down four years ago, he fell beneath the murderous arm of the assassin. He had accomplished his mission—he had saved his country and had gained a place in the temple of glory, where he will always be honored as one of the greatest benefactors of humanity.

Resolved, That in Andrew Johnson our present Chief Executive we have the utmost confidence, believing him fully equal to the great work to which by a mysterious Providence he has been suddenly called. That relying upon his fidelity to the government in the past, and his unexampled patriotism in the hour of his country's trial and danger, we are willing to trust him in the future.

Resolved, That the thanks of the nation are eminently due to the brave volunteers who at heavy sacrifice, tendered their services and left their homes to defend the honor of their country and the principles of free government and now that the struggle for freedom and liberty to all men has finally ended, and the din of battle died away, we gladly and most heartily welcome them to their peaceful homes.

Resolved, That the course of our Representatives, D. B. Armstrong and M. A. Ross, meets our cordial approval, and that the conferees from this county be instructed to cast their ballots for their re-nomination.

Resolved, That the ticket placed in nomination to-day, being composed of good and true men, is worthy of the support of the honest voters of this county, and that we pledge to their election our undivided efforts.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

G. W. HOUSEHOLDER, President.
A. J. NYCUM,
J. K. BOWLES,
Secretaries.

QUEER!—Ain't it queer that we never hear now that *beautiful* song Vallandigham, Vallandigham? Won't our friends the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bedford order it to be sung on the coming 4th.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The barn of David Evans, in Juniata township, this county was entirely destroyed by fire on the 2nd of June. Fortunately there were only about three tons of hay in the barn at the time. The loss is estimated at $1000. There was no insurance.

Our friends are making strenuous efforts to induce some of our returned volunteers to unite with them in celebrating the coming 4th. These efforts remind us of the strenuous efforts that were made by the same persons to present the amendment to the constitution to allow the soldiers to vote. How the Cops love the soldiers!

AN IMPORTANT INQUIRY.—*Our friends* who celebrate the coming 4th on "Democratic Hill" have raised, we are informed, $400 00 to pay the expenses of the celebration.—Wonder how much the man gave who subscribed $60 00 to pay a bounty to our county volunteers and afterwards, having prayed over the matter, refused to pay and erased his name from the subscription paper.

PLEASANT.—How pleasant and cheering it is to hear the notes of those patriotic songs, "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Red, White and Blue," &c., &c., sung by persons in our town, who a few months ago could sing nothing else but "The Bonnie Blue Flag," "My Maryland &c.,—can't these persons give us "John Brown's Soul," and "The Year of Jubilo is coming."

OH WHERE, TELL ME WHERE?—Some persons in our town, called by naughty people Copperheads, used to speak of the Rebel army as "*our army*." Will these persons be so kind as to tell us where "our army" is now? Where is that "stern statesman" Jeff. Davis, and that "greatest of military chieftains," R. E. Lee? Where will they celebrate the 4th?

A SPEECH.—A gentleman of our town made a speech last fall to a Democratic club because as he said his friend Meyers told him that "it was suspected that his loyalty was getting the better of his democracy." Is that the reason why the aforesaid gentleman is going to make the fourth of July speech on Democratic Hill? Did the Burgess and Council select him as the orator of the day for that reason?

POLITICAL.—*Our friends*, we are told are preparing a large number of flags, not the 'Bonnie Blue Flag' but the Star Spangled Banner, to be used at their celebration on the coming 4th. We would like to know if the Star Spangled Banner was too political for a church fair, how it comes to be "just the thing" for a 4th of July celebration? We hope the Burgess and Council who wish to have a celebration *without any politics in it* will answer the question.

THE Rev. W. W. Eells will deliver a sermon in behalf of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, of which he is a Secretary, in the Presbyterian church of this place, on next Sabbath evening. The other churches in the town will be closed, according to an established custom, and all are invited to attend the above service. Mr. Eells will also preach in the same church in the morning.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

NEAR PLYMOUTH LANDING,
TOMBIGBEE RIVER, MISS., June 5, 1865.

Editors Inquirer:

Several days ago we moved camp to within three miles of Plymouth Landing, on the Tombigbee river. There is nothing here to indicate the existence of a town further than several houses and a chicken coop or two, though the latter do not contain any of the feathered tribe at present. They mysteriously disappear upon our arrival at a place.

There are but seven companies of the regiment at this point. Companies E, I, L, and and M, are at Columbus doing Provost Duty. Company A, is at Mobile, Ala. They were unable to procure transportation at Lakeport in time to join the regiment at Blakely, when it left for Georgia, and were left behind. They will probably rejoin us either at Jackson or Vicksburg.

The weather has been intensely hot for several days past, the thermometer averaging about 100 degrees, so you see there is no joking about the matter.

Our camp is pleasantly situated in a nice pine grove. Several fine springs near at hand supply the command with an abundance of pure water. In the way of "grub" we do not fare so well. For some time past we have had nothing more than coffee—with "nary" sugar in it—and "hard tack." We do not consider this very substantial living. Forage for the animals is obtained some ten or twelve miles out in the country, in the way of corn with the "husk" on. Hay is not produced here, and but very few of the people know what it is. Receipts are given in all cases.

We expect soon to be at home. Orders have been received for the regiment to leave as soon as possible for Jackson, Miss., where all the men whose term of service expires by the 1st of October will be mustered out, *if possible*, and if not, to proceed immediately to Vicksburg. All unserviceable horses have been turned in, and the men so dismounted, will go by rail to Jackson. From here to Jackson is one hundred and forty-eight miles, and we expect to march it in five days—thirty miles per day.

I send by this mail copie of the *Columbus Weekly Republic* and the *daily Clarion*, published at Meridian, Miss.

Yours, ruly,
ILBERT SMITH.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD PA., June 30.

Flour	$7.00a7.75	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.25	Sugar	12a25
Corn	90	Hams	20a25
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	18
Oats	40	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	1.00a1.20
Eggs	15	Tallow	10
Soap	8a10	Wool	40a45
Potatoes	45	Feathers	50
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	12a15	Dried Peaches "	18

MARRIED.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. I. Heckerman, Mr. WILLIAM A. GILSON to Miss CADILLA SCHROYER, both of Bedford township.

DIED.

Near Schellsburg, on the 17th inst. of Paralysis, Mrs. JULIA ANN, wife of Hugh S. Kinton, in the 40th year of her age.

In St. Clair township, Bedford county, on the 19th inst., Miss ELIZABETH W. ERKIMER, aged 65 years, 7 months and 25 day

New Advertisemnts.

SOUTH PENN'A. RAILROD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the Stkholders of this company, that the annual meeig and election for President and twelve (12) rectors will be held at No. 200 N. Sixth street, the City of Reading, Berks county, Penn'a., (MONDAY, JULY 10th, 1865, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. of that day.

June 30.2t GEORGE W. KNAUR, Sec'y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary Swartz, late of East Providence tp., deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Broad Top township, on said estate, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payent without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID YOUNG,
June 30.:6t.* Executor.

STRAY COW AND CALF.—Came to the premises of the subscriber lving in East Providence township, in October 1864, a RED COW, with a CALF. The cow has a white face and the left horn off. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

MARIAH METZ.
June 30.3t

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the U. S. Mails,

CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, June 28.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, July 1.
CITY OF DUBLIN, Wednesday, July 5.
CITY OF EGSTON, Saturday, July 8.

and every succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN, $90 00 STEERAGE, $30 00
do. to London 95 00 do. to London, 34 00
do. to Paris, 105 00 do. to Paris, 40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-Week steamers payable in U. S. currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
mar17:1y

LIST OF BOXES AND PACKAGES REmaining in Adams Express office at Bedford, July 1st, 1865:

BOXES.	PACKAGES.
John Wright,	John H Mook,
James Kellerman,	Catharine Otto,
W. S. Slick,	Jacob Otto,
Geo. W. Ickes,	Phil. Hoover,
Daniel Kring,	Sarah Smith,
John Shafer,	Ed. Norris,
Alex. C. Price,	Jacob Grey,
Tobias Shafer,	B. Scribfield,
Mrs. A. M. Stoutenour,	Susan Arnel,
Wm. H. Betty,	Mrs. Sah Summerville,
Robert Allison,	Adam M Wolford,
Mrs. P. Bowen,	John Nyen,
Christian Shank,	George Stace,
Mary A. Taylor,	Sarah Rob,
Mary Filler,	Sarah Spret,
Joseph L. Daugherty, 2	Susan Steeman,
G. R. Oster,	E. M. Alsip,
T. K. Blackburn,	Wm. P. Brown,
Alvan Boylin,	R. S. Hoover
	Z. Gates,
	Rev. Z. B. Countryman,
	Solomon Lydig,
	Alexander Clark.

If not taken away in ten days the will be sold to pay charges.

J. B. FARQUHAR, Agent.
June 30.1t

NOTICE TO DROVERS.

The HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD COMPANY is prepared to take Stock from Mt. Dallas and Bloody Run and furnish cars for the same at all times. A wharf has been built and also a yard for the convenience of Drovers. By making application to the Agent at Mount Dallas, Stock will come down the same day in season to take the 1st Stock Express over the Pennsylvania Railroad in the evening.

June 23.:tf O. AYERS, Sup't.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of ANDREW SHAULIS, late of St. Clair township, deceased,

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the unersigned, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

June 22.* JAMES M. SMITH, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN ESHLEMAN, late of East Providence township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in East Providence township by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate till make immediate payment, and those having laims against the same must present them propery authenticated for settlement.

SIMON NYCUM,
June 23.:* Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of F. B. STATLER, late of Napier township, in said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. G. STATLER,
residing near Schellsburg,
S. P. CUMMINS,
residing in Westmoreland county,
June 23. *Executors of F. B Statler, dec'd.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of ISRAEL MORRIS, late of Monroe township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

ISRAEL MORRIS, jr.,
Residing in Monroe twp.
JOHN S. MORRIS,
Residing in West Providence tp.
june16:*

NEW MACKEREL, HERRING, and SHAD,

For Sale at Bloody Run Station.
feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

The Secret Service,
The Field,
The Dungeon,
and The Escape,

BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,
N. Y. Tribune Correspondent.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years; travelling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture; his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons; his escape, and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident and romance of the war than any other work yet published.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO.

N. E. corner SIXTH and MINOR Sts.,
June23.:3m* Philadelphia.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the Borough of Schellsburg, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, residing in said Borough, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON L. HAMAKER,
june16 Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of JOHN CESSNA, Esq., Administrator of the estate of SOLOMON HARCLEROAD, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on MONDAY, July 3, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

june16 M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN.

An effort is being made to have the Government refund the $300 commutation paid by persons drafted twice within the year ending the 1st of July, 1865, and who subsequently put in a substitute or paid commutation as conscientious men. Persons forwarding their papers to the undersigned will have them properly presented to the Department for its consideration, and in case the Department determine to refund, the money will be promptly paid over.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Attorneys at Law.
Bedford, Pa., June 16, 1865.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS.		
Express.	P. M.	Mail.		A. M.	P. M.	Express. P. M.
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives
6 10	8 00		Huntingdon	12 01		6 20
6 27	8 17		M'Connellstown	11 44		5 57
6 34	8 24		Pleasant Grove	11 37		5 50
6 48	8 38		Marklesburg	11 23		5 36
7 02	8 52		Coffee Run	11 10		5 22
7 09	8 59		Rough & Ready	11 02		5 15
7 21	9 11		Cove	10 49		5 04
7 25	9 15		Fisher's Summit	10 45		5 00
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.		Leaves.
7 40	9 30		Saxton	10 30		4 45
Leaves.				Arrives		Arrives
7 50	9 40			10 20		4 35
8 10	10 00		Riddlesburg	10 00		4 15
8 18	10 08		Hopewell	9 52		4 07
8 30	10 20		Piper's Run	9 40		3 55
8 45	10 35		Hamilton	9 25		3 40
8 57	10 47		Bloody Run	9 13		3 28
Arrives	Arrives					Leaves.
9 00	10 50		Mount Dallas	9 10		3 25

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves			Arrives	
10 40		Saxton	9 20	4 30
10 55		Coalmont	9 05	4 15
11 00		Crawford	8 55	4 05
Arrives			Leaves.	
11 00		Dudley	8 50	4 00
		Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.:tf

PHOTOGRAPHS.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
and
Gilt, Rosewood, and Ebony Frames and Cases for Photograph Pictures.

Also, a lot of fine Gilt and Rosewood
MOULDINGS FOR PICTURE FRAMES.

Also, a variety of PHOTOGRAPH VIEWS of RICHMOND and other places of interest.

He has been appointed Agent for the sale of those valuable Like nesses o our late Chief Magistrate, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, entitled,

"I WISH ALL MEN TO BE FREE;"
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS A FATHER."
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN AT ..."

This beautiful picture, 24x29 inches in size, represents Mr. Lincoln at his home in Springfield, Ill.; his two boys are with him; Willie sitting on the fence, and Thaddeus, better known as "Tad," standing beside him. Also, connected with this work of art, and most beautifully executed is Mr. Lincoln's FAREWELL ADDRESS, delivered Feb. 12th, 1861, to his old friends and neighbors, and which has proved so prophetic. Every friend and admirer of our lamented President should have a copy.

Instructions in the art and complete apparatus of any size, furnished upon reasonable terms.

Photograph Rooms opposite Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.
June 16th, 1865.:3t

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING

at their old establishment, and are prepared to do *Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,* &c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.

which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.

Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th at eight cents per pound, two cents per pound extra will be charged when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.

Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:

ROB'T FYAN'S Store, Bedford.
STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.
A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.

Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.
June 9.:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a full and general supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment and prices.

June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

PROPOSALS

For roofing the bridge at Geo. Roades' Mill, in Liberty tp., will be received at the Commissioners' Office up to June 21st, 1865. Said bridge is 225 feet long, and 15 feet wide. Proposals to be sent to the clerk at our office in Bedford.

By order of the Commissioners,
june2. J. G. FISHER, Clerk.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 Arch St. above 5th Phila.

Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE. mar34:3m.

JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS, consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas, and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS, consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas, and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

ESTATE OF JOHN N. LANE, deceased.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster in the State of Pennsylvania, dec'd, to wit: 1st, Alice T. Taylor and James S. Lane, of Pine Grove, Clark county, Kentucky, William N. Lane, of Irvine, Estill county, Kentucky; Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie and Rebecca C. Ritchie, (a minor whose Guardian is James S. Lane) of Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, and Polly Ritchie, of Maysville, De Kalb county, Missouri, the said Alice T. Taylor, James S. Lane and William N. Lane, being children of Wm. N. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased, and Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie and Rebecca C. Ritchie, being children of Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, who was a daughter of said William N. Lane, deceased, and the said Polly Ritchie, being the widow of William L. Ritchie, a son of said Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, which said William L. Ritchie, died intestate since the decease of the said John N. Lane, leaving issue William T. Ritchie and Sterling P. Ritchie both of whom are deceased, intestate, unmarried and without issue 2d. George W. Webb and Edwin B. Webb and Susan Webb, of Carmi, White county, Illinois, George W. Webb, a minor, whose guardian is Henry E. Leman, of the City of Lancaster, Penn'a., Bainbridge H. Webb, of Philadelphia, Pa., Trustee of Willoughby L. Webb and Annie E. Webb, his wife, of Philadelphia; the said George W. Webb, Edwin B. Webb, and Willoughby L. Webb, being sons of Martha C. Webb, deceased, who was a sister of said John N. Lane, deceased; and the said Susan Webb, and George W. Webb, the younger, being children of John L. Webb, deceased, who was a son of said Martha C. Webb, deceased, and the said Bainbridge H. Webb, being the purchaser at Sheriff's sale, as Trustee as aforesaid, of the interest of the said Willoughby L. Webb, in two of the nine tracts of land in Bedford county of which the said John N. Lane died seized—the interest of the said Willoughby L. Webb, in the other seven tracts having been purchased by Harriet R. Lane, hereinafter mentioned. 3d. Mary Ann Kennedy and Rebecca Hunter, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia; the said Mary Ann and Rebecca, being children of Willoughby W. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased. 4th. Isaac W. Carter of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, and Mary F. Martin, of Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, the said Isaac and Mary being children of Sarah N. Carter, deceased, who was a sister of said John N. Lane, deceased. 5th. Mary N. Nicklin, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia; the said Mary being a daughter of George S. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased. 6th. John N. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliot E. Lane, (minors, whose guardian is Richard S. Jenkins of Philadelphia, Pa.,) and Harriet R. Lane, of Lancaster, Pa.; the said Harriet R. Lane, being a daughter of Elliot T. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased; and the said John N. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliott E. Lane, being children of James B. Lane, deceased, who was a son of said Elliot T. Lane, deceased.

To be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the said County of Bedford, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the first Monday, 4th day, of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John N. Lane, deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court, prout inquisition confirmed May 4, 1865, or show cause why the same should not be sold, in case they, or any of them, should neglect or refuse to take and accept the same.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

The Orphans' Court aforesaid having directed that notice of the foregoing rule should be given by publication in the two newspapers published in the Borough of Bedford, Penn'a., and in the Lancaster *Examiner and Herald*, published in the City of Lancaster, Penn'a., notice is hereby accordingly given to all the parties named in said rule.

june16:4t JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS,
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFE

Farm, Garden & Household.

WEEDS IN GARDENS.

Nothing reduces the current expenses of a family for the outlay more than a well-managed kitchen-garden; but the general complaint with many is the labor of keeping it clean—the constant fight with weeds. Some are of opinion that a garden of a quarter of an acre in extent will grow more weeds than ten acres of farm land, and there is good ground for the belief according to the way some are managed. A few weeds, allowed to ripen their seeds, will produce an abundant crop next year; and thus, year after year, the earth becomes filled with them till the soil of a garden consists of thre main ingredients—namely, a soil naturally; a large amount of manure, artificially; and an immense supply of foul weeds, spontaneously.

The question naturally arises, is it not practicable to clear out entirely, and totally the last of the three? Are weeds a necessity? If a garden contains a hundred thousand of them, and ninety-nine thousand are killed by the hoe, why not the remaining thousand? If nine hundred and ninety of this thousand, why not the remaining ten? The soil of a garden may be completely purified of weeds and their seeds, greatly reducing the labor of keeping it in order, and largely contributing to a fine growth of the crops. It is much easier to keep a garden perfectly clean than to be engaged in a constant warfare with the weeds. The labor is far less. The reason that it is not done is the want of care and attention. Nearly all are satisfied if a garden is nearly clean. This is the origin of all the trouble—namely, leaving a few weeds to seed the whole ground. The remedy is, begin now, eradicate everything that may have shown its head, and so continue the examination every week. One morning every week should be set apart for this special purpose. Unless something of this kind is adopted, the thing will certainly be neglected. And after they are out continue the process to keep them out. It is easier to spend half an hour in a morning once a week in this way, and have good crops than to spend three days in each week fighting the intruders, and, as a consequence, getting bad crops.—*Scottish Farmer.*

ABOUT TASTES—A FREQUENT MISTAKE.

Several years ago, a party of travelers in the Rocky Mountains, foot-sore, weary, and hungry, came upon a wild grape vine, loaded with clusters. They stopped and feasted, and all declared the grapes to be the best they had ever tasted. Late in the fall, on their return eastward, they brought home several packages of cuttings for the propogation of this new and superior grape. But when it came into bearing, all were disappointed; the fruit was tough, lacking in flavor, and every way inferior to the ordinary grapes of Eastern gardens. Whence came their disappointment? Simply from the fact that they ate the Western grapes when they were tired and hungry, and had not seen any fruit for many days, and had nothing better at hand as a standard of comparison.

Not long since, we heard of a Fifth Avenue merchant, who, after spending his boyhood and youth in New England, came to New York and acquired great wealth. But before the prime of life, his appetite and health began to fail, and he thought his food would taste better and that he should regain his health, if only his food could be cooked as it was in the old country farm-house. So possessed with this idea was he, that he threw out of his kitchen his patent coal-cooking stoves and improved ranges, and tore down one or two partitions in order to build in his mansion an old-fashioned brick oven, to be heated with fine maple wood. This was done as commanded, but alas! did not bring back his youthful relish. Late hours, irregularity in meals, close confinement and a burden of care, had begotten dyspepsia, and "things didn't taste now as they used to, when he was a boy!"

Probably if he spent his whole life on the farm, this youthful relish would have been in the open air, and regular hours for eating and sleeping, will do much towards preserving it.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

WASH FOR APPLE AND OTHER FRUIT TREES.

One of the best methods for preserving the health and promoting the vigor and fruitfulness of fruit trees, is to wash them frequently with some liquid capable of destroying the parisitical plants and insects which adhere to the surface of the bark, and sap the vital energies by a constant drain of the circulating current. A liquor formed of one pound of whale oil soap to a bucket of water, is now generally used for this purpose. A ley of wood ashes, rather dilute, is also excellent. The liquid should be applied with a coarse rag, which will remove the moss, and dislodge the insects which may have obtained a lodgement on the bark. By giving the trees in your orchards and gardens, two or three good washings during the season, care being had to wet every part of the surface of the trunks, the insects as well as the mosses will be effectually removed, and the bark left in a beautiful and healthy condition. April, June and August are the months in which washing may be practised with the best results, though where one can afford time, a good thorough scrubbing every month during the growing season, would be still better. If the trees are old, and thickly incrusted with moss it should be scraped off carefully before applying the wash. A coarse piece of coffee or cotton bag may be used for scrubbing, and the coarser it is the better. Brush brooms, partially worn, may answer well, where the surface is rough and very mossy; but on young trees, the bagging is preferable, and used with much greater efficiency and ease.—*Ger. Tel.*

CRACKER CRULLERS.—There are very few housewives who are advised that the common water-cracker, properly prepared, will produce one of the most palatable, delicious dishes for either breakfast or tea, that can be placed on the table. My method of preparation is as follows:—Soak the crackers twenty minutes, in clear, cold water, when they will be increased to twice their original size, and as *Puffy* as a sponge. Place them carefully, to avoid breaking, in a pan or skillet, having in it, just so much hot butter, fat, or clean "drippings," as you would use for frying fish—fry one side to a rich brown, and then turn carefully, and when done, serve hot. If it be desired to transform a capital dish into a first class delicacy, split the cooked crackers, and either sift over the inner side, powdered sugar, or spread them with any kind of fruit jelly.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair tp., containing

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and will be good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land. There is a

Good Log House,
Double Log Barn,
Wagon Shed,
Small Frame Stable,
and a good Spring House,

With excellent water, near the house. Also, a fine

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,

of choice fruit, with a number of fine PEACH and CHERRY trees. Also,

ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND,

in the same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.

Also,

A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE,

Situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary outbuildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to

DR. S. G. STATLER, Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE, St. Clairsville.

May 26:3m

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES AT

MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Triminings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

---

NO BOASTING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a

FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,

FOR

Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children;

to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.

He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and STICKS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call

He is prepared to

MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER

in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is not able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the "*Road to the Poor House,*" and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.

In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to

"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"

will try to

Sell as Cheap as any other Man.

Repairing neatly done, and charges low as free of charge. The best brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

constantly on hand. Also,

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.

May 12.:3m J. H. HUTTON.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and directed to me as Sheriff of said county, I will proceed to value and appraise the real estate of Samuel Carper, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, deceased, to wit: One tract of land in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, with all the necessary improvements, adjoining lands of Christian Hoffman, Abraham Keagy, Josiah S. Elder, and others; also, one other tract of land containing thirty acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Hipple, Jacob Zigler and others, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of JULY, A. D. 1865, at 1 o'clock p. m., when and where all parties may attend if they think proper. The heirs of said Samuel Carper are: 1. John Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 2. Frederick Carper; 3. Jacob Carper; 4. Polly, wife of John Keagy, the last three reside in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Penn'a.; 5. Philip Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 6. Christopher Carper, the petitioner; 7. Samuel Carper, of Fulton county, Illinois; 8. Christina, wife of Thomas Desheri, of Decatur county, Illinois; 9. Elizabeth, wife of John Berkstresser; 10. Catharine, wife of Daniel Frederick, the last two of Bureau county, Illinois, and, 11. Margaret, wife of Jacob Smith, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Penn'a.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

May 19, 1865:4t.

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!

Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!

The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertizing, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.

May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

GENTLEMEN Will find at

CRAMERS'

A choice stock of

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Call and be convinced they are cheap.

CARPETING.

10 pieces all wool, Double Carpet.
12 " 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 and 8-4 Floor Oil Carpets.
6 " 4-4 Canton Matting.

All of the above goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.

June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON

BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.

TOBACCO,

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.

DRUGS,

Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES AND TINWARE.

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.
BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY.
IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c.
TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS, BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

Putnam's Patent Clothes Wringer.

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PIPES, &C.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—

HATS AND CAPS.

All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

BUCKEYE

MOWER AND REAPER.

GREAT REDUCTION of PRICES

The undersigned is prepared to sell at his Machine shop in BEDFORD,

THE COMBINED

Buckeye Mower and Reaper with Dropper at..... $235
Combined do with Reel 225
Do. do. without Reel 210
No. 1 Mower..... 185
No. 2 or Junior Mower..... 160

Now is the time for Farmers to buy. There will be no further reduction in price this season.

June 2:2m PETER H. SHIRES, Agent.

RUDOLPH LUDWIG..... H. B. MARTIN.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

LUDWIG & MARTIN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,

Have always on hand a full supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Such as Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Lard, Family Flour, Fish, Bacon, Salt, Soap, &c. Also, the choicest brands of Cigars, French Confectionery, Foreign Nuts and Candies. june16.

COME AND SEE

The Largest and Best

STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S

SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE

Ladies' Misses' & Children's

fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting

BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

Bedford, June 2.-tf.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise tresspassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, without respect to person.

D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,

and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.

apl7:tf.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

THE SPECIFIC PILL. TWO TO SIX

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, EFFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE

Spermatorrhe, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nghtly or Daily Losses, however originall caused, or however aggravaced in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFI PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation; Incocity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime or Brick-dust Deposits* in the Urine, *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject o Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes most, of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Derange Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss o, Flesh; Costipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous or heavy sep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sliden Fushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Reased Condition, or *Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar anding sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Wek Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Cuerh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful. Too Frequent, or Difficult Nurition, &c., &c.*

Profesonal Opinions.—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* a with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SIDERS, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*

"It is near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I harcured very severe cases with from six to ten dose"—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*

"I know no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* eal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—ADOLPH BEHRE, M. D., *Prof. of Oanic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*

Persoil Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all nfidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M.D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*

"I have personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profeson and the public that his preparations can be reli on."—JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill

Is not a homœpathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

☞ Price—$1 per box, SIX boxes (when ordered at one) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by

JWINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.

oct.21,'64-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Belford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

---

628. HO'KINS' 628.

Hoop Skirt Manufactory,

No. 628 Arch st. above 6th., PHIL'A.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The most complete assortment and best quality and styles of ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, in the city. Those of "Our Own Make," are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of First Class Retail trade,—embracing all the new and desirable styles, sizes, lengths and size waists, in trail and plain SKIRTS, from 19 to 56 springs, from 33 to 7 inches long, and 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3¼, 3½, and 3¾ yards round the bottom; making more than a hundred varieties for Ladies; in Misses' and Children' Skirts we are beyond all competition; all that are made by us have stamped on the kid pad "Hoskins' Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch strct, Philad'a., and are warranted to give

☞ Agents for the "NEW FLEXIBLE" SKIRT, the most liable Hoop Skirt made, equal to Bradley's "Dolex Eliptic" Skirt, and at much lower prices.

Also, constantly in receipt of a full assortment of good astern made Skirts which are being sold at very low prices.—Kid padded and metalic fastened 16 springs 85 cents, 20 springs $1,26 springs $1 15, 4 springs $1 25 and 40 springs $1 50. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. *Terms Cash—Low Price Only.* For circular containing catalogu of styles, lengths, sizes and Prices, call at or address by mail, inclosing stamp for postage,

"HOSKINS' HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 628 ARCH Street, Philadelphia."

ap28:3

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE filowing kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

DRESS GOODS.

At

CRAMERS'

You will find elegant

SILKS, CLOAKING, CLOTHS

all shades,

ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
POPLINS, &c. &c.

ALL VERY CHEAP.

June 2, 1865.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Trontman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich anp capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west into Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

apr. 8, 1864. O. E. SHANNON.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Corie or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at wholesale prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

VIZ.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled,* they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

Jan. 27, 1865.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE

Bedford County Mutual Oil Company.

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Par Value of Shares.....$1.00.

No Favoritism, Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one-half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., last above the sulphra well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. New derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Island Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells.

The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territories of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet stuck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and to raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-flour, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company,* as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

The following named persons have been elected officers of the company.

President—J. B. FARQUHAR.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Masters,	R. F. Meyers,
H. T. Smith,	J. M. Shoemaker,
J. H. Schell,	F. D. Beegle.

Persons desiring to secure Stock in this Company will please call immediately on any one of the above officers. ap28

GEO. DEMERIT & CO., JEWELERS,

303 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

(CORNER DUANE STREET.)

100,000 WATCHES,
CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &C.
WORTH $500,000.

To be Sold at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to Value.

AND NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

100	Gold Hunting Cases Watches	each $100.00
100	Gold Watches	60.00
200	Ladies' Watches	35.00
500	Silver Watches	$15.00 to $25.00
600	Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12.00 to 15.00
1000	Chatelain and Guard Chains	5.00 to 15.00
3000	Vest and Neck Chains	4.00 to 12.00
4000	Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches	4.00 to 8.00
4000	Coral, Lava, Garnet, Brooches	3.00 to 8.00
7000	Gold, Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Drops	3.00 to 8.00
5000	Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3.00 to 8.00
6000	Oval Band Bracelets	3.00 to 8.00
2000	Chased Bracelets	5.00 to 10.00
3500	California Diamond Pins, Rings	2.50 to 8.00
2000	Gold Watch Keys	2.50 to 6.00
5000	Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs	2.00 to 8.00
3000	Gold Thimbles	4.00 to 6.00
5000	Miniature Lockets	2.00 to 7.00
3000	Miniature Lockets, Magic	4.00 to 9.00
2500	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2.00 to 6.00
3000	Fob and Ribbon Slides	2.00 to 5.00
5000	Chased Gold Rings	2.00 to 5.00
4000	Stone Set Rings	2.00 to 6.00
6500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry; jet, gold,	5.00 to 15.00
6000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry	3.00 to 10.00
8000	Gold Pens, silver case & pencil	4.00 to 8